Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,483—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th Dec,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,129	1st Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,706	16th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moaca	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,129	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 15th Dec.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 9th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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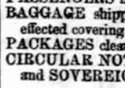
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0	27 0
" SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its Mellowness.	per doz.	32 8	36 8
" HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally Mellow to the Taste.	per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "OLD IRISH" Guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "DIABETES" WHISKY	per doz.	25 0	28 0
" SPECIAL WHISKY Well matured, of mild and delicate flavour. It is the best Stimulant a Diabetic person can take.	per doz.	23 8	26 8
CRABBIE'S first quality	per doz.	28 0	31 8
KINAHAN'S "L. L." WHISKY	per doz.	28 0	31 8
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	per doz.	28 8	31 12
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES, bottled in Europe. One Star	per doz.	32 0	36 0
" " " " Two Stars	per doz.	34 0	38 0
" " " " Three Stars	per doz.	36 0	40 0
D. C. L. WHISKY	per doz.	33 0	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	per doz.	33 0	37 0

BRANDIES.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
" " " "	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co.	per doz.	24 0	27 2

HOLLANDS AND GIN.

			Quarts.
DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 Flasks	per case.	44 8	49 8
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	per doz.	27 0	30 0
" LONDON OLD TOM	per doz.	27 0	30 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S OLD TOM	per doz.	24 12	27 8
GORDON'S DRY GIN (Square bottles)	per doz.	27 0	30 0

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FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

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THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

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"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
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"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman)		650	725
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Washable Dolls		" 1 4
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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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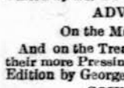

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About 100 different kinds

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THE FOLLOWING ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY:—Sketch, St. Paul, Lady's Pictorial, Queen, Father Christmas, Gentlewoman, Illustrated Penny Paper, Illustrated Standard, Madame, Myras Journal, Strand Magazine, Truth.

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Figaro, Xmas Number	3	8
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Now Ready.		
Raphael's Almanac, 1899	0	8
Do. do. with Ephemeries	1	0
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Do. do. with Ephemeries	1	0
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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE,
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FOR SALE

One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horse.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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THE CURZON PAVILION.

Lessee and Manager .....LEWIS JORDAN.
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LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.

Despite the present continued success, the management regret (owing to previous arrangements) to announce the

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE

Of This exceptionally Brilliant and Enormously successful Combination

SEASON ENDS WEDNESDAY NEXT.

THOUSANDS NIGHTLY LAUGH

And Grow Merry

At

THE FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS

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BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF STARS.

Every Lady in the Land Should See

MISS MARIE JORDAN

In her

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{LEAP FOR DEAR LIFE}

PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8

Special Box Seats Rs. 4.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

FRIDAY SECOND GRAND PARSEE NIGHT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of the Leading Parsee Citizens.

SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY.

LAST GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,

MATINEE	Doors open at 4-30,
MATINEE	Starting punctually at 5.
MATINEE	CHILDREN
MATINEE	EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE	EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE	Give the Youngsters
MATINEE	A FAREWELL TREAT.

PERFORMANCE AS AT NIGHT.

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NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m

PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 28th December, 1898 inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be issued to FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. The tickets will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of the 11th January 1899.

The holders of these tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey ticket (vide para 49 of the current Coaching Tariff). Under this rule one day is allowed for break of journey for every 100 or part of 100 miles.

The second half of the ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that the accommodation is available,

Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment,

Class	
First	Four
Second	Five

Return concession ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 25th Nov. 1898.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1898, at 12 noon, to consider, and if approved, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That Mr. Mahadeo Narsinv Afzulpurkar be elected a Director of the Company.

2nd.—That Mr. J. Seymour Keay, be elected a Director of the Company.

MOOSTAL RAMANNA,
MOOSTAL GOVINDOO,
MOOSTHIALA BHOOMIAH,
RAM GOPAL,
RADHAKISSON DURAK by his guardian RAM GOPAL
RADHAKISSON DURAK by his guardian DOONDIGAL KRISTIAH.
HIMATRAM AGIARAM,
AMERCHAND RAMCURN,
FULCHAND NATHMUL,
NATHMUL SOORANA,
C. B. DUNLOP,
BHIMAJEE RAOJEE,
MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE ICHAPORIA,
H. D. DOSSABHAI,
A. KRISHNA RAW,
JALOOR KRISTEAH,
C. VARADARAJOO MOODLIER,
A. HANOOMANTHA RAO,
J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
RAMCHANDRA LAKSHUMAN,
Shareholders of the Company.

Hyderabad Deccan, 8th December 1898.

GRESHAM

ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

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CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent couch; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 24, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Manufacturers of FURNITURE of reliable workmanship, combined with MODERATION in PRICE.—Illustrated Sheets Free.

VICTORIA DAIRY Co. has OPENED a BRANCH at WALKESHWAR ROAD, opposite Mr. Haibhai Lalbi's Bungalow Fresh MILK CREAM and BUTTER supplied to customers' places, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Strines, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

CHOICE ORANGE PEKOE TEA, in boxes boxes of 10 lbs, Suitable for Xmas Presents, Rs. 7-8 per box.—WILLIAM M. BELL, Albert Building.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for Continental goods wanted. Apply to No. "22" care of this paper.

AUCTIO SALEN of the late Mr. William Vaisey's valuable large Library by order of the Administrator General, at Crawford's Room, THIS DAY at 2 P. M.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm. Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," care of this paper.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

BARGAIN!!! Few RAMBLER BYCYCLES, model 23 with Conner lines genuine, Gorwally pneumatic Tyres, Brook's Saddle, also King of the Road Lamp, for Rs. 235 only.—Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, Sir. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED.—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., with 2 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" free, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

THE INDISPENSABLE BOOK for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL

Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.

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NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December and 15th January the Undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KURRACHEE and back at the following—Reduced Rates.

1st class	(Return)	Rs 60
2nd do.	do.	" 30

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co. Ld.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 10 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 311 and 312 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd November, 1898.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 16th of January, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th February, 1899.

MD. H. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice

All inquiries to be referred to

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406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	29	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilletts" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

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Apply to their Representatives.

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CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S PARTICULAR, Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT, Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT, Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT, Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., BRUEL & Co., GILL & Co., Chief Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcens expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JAS. ROBERTS (Champion), 1885.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credits.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. STRANACK, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
RANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

17, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—BEGG, MUTRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London. Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1197 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£3½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£35	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kumrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Creuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvRs12½	193½xd
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,280
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	730
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khanagum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	352½
Munmar M.	100	250	...	25	220xd
New Bezar	00	500	00	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales.	150	500	00	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	242xd
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	585
Shad and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0 0xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	2	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,005

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	1700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	365
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	30	Nil	42
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Unitod	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,350
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	645
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Gloria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	460
Gurri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	815
Hurid Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	220
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	491
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	520
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	674
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufactu ring Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamabed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	810
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	65	80xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,075
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,210
Mohanlal Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10 dvdRs. 5	101½
Mazagon	5,000	250			
Morarji Goculdas	1,020	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,865xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 525
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2½	350
Oriental.....	6,725	825	825	dvd Nil	202½
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs4	1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	715
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	685xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	240
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	600	500	dvdRs.20	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vemalna ik er Lukhm i shunker C Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	000	1,000	915	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ...	...	£10	...	...	507 1-2
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry..	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	350	4 pr. ct.	282½

A PAINFUL feeling has just been caused at Brussels by the discovery that a number of mobilisation documents of the highest importance have disappeared. The affair has been kept secret for several days. It appears that the theft took place at the Petit Chateau Barracks, where the 9th Regiment of the line is stationed, the office of the third commission of the 3rd Batn. being broken into. In one of the office drawers, which was duly locked, were placed seventy-two maps of Belgium, which were rolled up and endorsed with the word "Service," together with a scheme of mobilisation stamped with the seal of the minister of war. This document was of great importance, and was only to be opened in the event of a war. Somedays ago Sergeant-Major Dehou- secretary of Captain Danen, entered the office, from which he had been absent four hours, and found that the door had been broken open during his absence, the lock of the drawer forced, and the maps of Brussels and the scheme of mobilisation abstracted. The colonel at once informed the Minister of War of the loss and appointed a commission of inquiry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 5-22m., 7-18s. Low water, 0-46a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Departure of Transport Nubia.

The Flying Jordans, Esplanade.

Simon's Grand Museum, Boree-Bunder.

B. V. R. Parade.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Mirzapore and Peshawar, left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p m. to-day.

STORM AT KHANDALLA.—A severe storm accompanied by heavy rain, thunder and lightning, passed over Khandalla on Tuesday The rain continued for about an hour and ceased at about 5 p.m. The weather is now perfect, and the visitors on this pretty little hill station are enjoying it immensely.

THE MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION:—Mr. Godinho pleader, appeared in person, yesterday before Mr. W. A. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, and presented a petition of appeal against the recent Byculla Ward Bye-election. Mr. Godinho prayed that the election be set aside on the ground that personation had been committed in some instances, Mr. Chitty accepted the petition,

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—We are asked to draw attention to the fact that those who contemplate becoming students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute must join on or before the 5th of January next, in order to be eligible for the annual examinations. We learn that the number of students in the Institute is increasing each year, and that at least one of the Departments has almost as many as it can accommodate.

THE TRAGEDY AT CHEERA BAZAAR—Dinshaw Edulji Randeria, the lunatic Parsee who stabbed his family, consisting of his mother, wife and two daughters with a knife on Saturday evening last, and attempted to take his own life by inflicting a wound on his abdomen, has recovered from the self-inflicted injuries and will be discharged from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to-day, and will be charged before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with murder of his daughter Heerabai. Soonabai, the aged mother of the culprit whose condition was announced to be precarious, is progressing very favourably in the hospital, and is out of danger.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—The announcement of still another new programme of attractions, had the desired effect of once again filling the capacious Pavilion to its utmost last evening, when the various fresh novelties of the clever combination met with hearty approval. To-morrow a special Parsee night will be held whilst on Saturday, the last children's matinee will be held, the young folks, being admitted to any part of the tent at eight annas each. Owing to Calcutta arrangements, the Bombay season will positively terminate on Wednesday evening; two performances will be given at Jubbulpore and one at Allahabad *en route* to Calcutta, where the company open as the Christmas attraction,

SENT TO YERRODA.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Bijal Bhima, Khesa Rooda, Khora Rooda and Nana Prema, four Hindu boys with housebreaking and theft of property belonging to Ibrahim Kurimbhai and Jadavji-Velji, respectively valued at Rs. 105 and Rs. 810. It was stated that the accused had committed the offence in company with two other persons, named Sadar Becher and Ismail Kumrooden, who had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Webb at the Mazagon Police Court. The four young boys were placed before Mr. Slater under section 9 of Act VIII of 1897, entitled the New Reformatory Act. The magistrate sentenced Bijal to three and the remaining three to seven years' detention in the Yerroda Reformatory.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Spencer, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, charged Annaram Yadowji, a clerk in the Small Causes Court, with embezzlement of Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-10 of bhatta money entrusted to him by judgment-creditors for the bhatta of judgment-debtors. Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, prosecuted. The accused stated in his defence that the unexpended monies were paid by him to two other clerks, named Motiram and Ganpat, and that he himself was not in the habit of refunding them to the decree-holders, Mr. Bowen informed the Court, that it was the desire of Mr. Spencer that the accused should be leniently dealt with. The magistrate in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused was not justified in shifting the blame on other clerks, as the entries were in his handwriting. Moreover, his subsequent conduct was anything but honest. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.—At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged Swarup Dheera, a Marwaree, keeping his place of business at Mutton Road, with theft in a building of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1755, belonging to one Devichund Purtha, also a Marwaree, keeping his shop in the same locality. It appears that the property was kept in a box in complainant's shop. About eight o'clock on Saturday morning last, accused went to complainant's shop and requested him to bring for him *halwa* (sweet meats) from a shop situated at the end of the street. Complainant left his shop in charge of the accused, who during his absence opened the box and carried away the ornaments. About half an hour later, the complainant returned to his shop and at 10 a.m. when he opened the box he found the ornaments missing. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused on suspecion, and recovered the whole of the stolen property from a hole in the ground in the shop of the accused where it had been secreted. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

ENTRIES BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING CLOSED, 6TH DECEMBER.

The Dwarf Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile
1 Mr F N D's c a p Bonny Boy 13 1 1-2
2 Mr D W Sitwell's g a p Twelight 13 1 3-8
3 Mr P F Fisher's c a p Busreh 13 1 1-2
Race falls through

The Club Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1 Mr Jame's br aus g Dakin 4 yrs
2 Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus m Cairn Gorm by jacenth Messie
Race falls through

The December Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1 Mr Mollison's b ch m Bawbee 14
2 Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a h Barrister 14
3 Mr Hajee Ismail Hajee Oosman's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2 4 yrs
4 Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma
5 Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire 13 3
6 Mr A M Busharig g a g Liverpool 13 3
The Auction Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile
1 Mr S A W's b a p Gift 13 1-2 Rs 700
2 Capt Purvis g a p Moonlight 13 2 Rs 500
3 Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver 13 1 3-4 Rs 1000
4 Capt Young's b a gd Electric Rs 500
The Byculla Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1 Mr Mollison's b ch m Bawbee 14
2 Mr Hajee Esmail Hajee Osman's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2 4 yrs
3 Mr K B's ch a m Neah 13 2
4 H H Aga Khan's b e m Water Lily 13 1 2-4
5 Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 13 3
The Amateur Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
1 Mr T L Robert's b aus g Hawthorn
2 Mr E McCausland's b or br aus g Pilgrim by Skeet Anchor-Barmaid
3 Mr Lyndon's b aus m Clarice
4 H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity
5 Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus m Cairn Gorm by Jacenth Missie

EXTRA RACES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The Tom Thumb Plate—
Winner Rs 200, 2nd 50 and 3rd 25
For Arab and C B Ponies 13 2 and under which have not won race value Rs 1,000
13 2 to carry 9 W I
Penalties—Winners once 4 twice 7 oftener 10 lbs, Winners on the aggregate of Rs 2,500, 5 lbs extra
Allowance—Maidens 1st May 1898, 3 lbs, Maidens 7 lbs accumulative. Distance 1-2 mile
Entry Rs 10 to close noon Thursday, 8th December and Rs 5 extra if not struck out by 8 a m. Friday, 9th February
Other terms Prospectus 10th December

The Maiden Plate—
Winner—Rs 200, 2nd 50 and 3rd 25
For Arabs 13 3 and under. Maidens 13 3 to carry 9st 3 W I
Penalties—Winner once value Rs 180 once 4lbs, twice 7lbs and oftener 10lbs
Allowance—Galloways not won race value Rs 180 allowed 5lbs, Distance 5 furlongs
Entry Rs 10 to close at noon Thursday 8th, and Rs 5 more if not struck out by 8 a.m. Friday, 9th February
Other terms Prospectus 10th December

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Secretary, W I T C

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada.....	5	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malaluxmi,.....	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	5	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion....	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	1	0	1
Hospitals	0	10	17
Total.....	17	15	90
Total plague deaths to date..	32,169	28,287	

POREBUNDER ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague which lately raged so high among the Kharwas and the poor people of Porebunder has at last left that town, and everybody heartily wishes that it may not come back. Though the plague has left behind it many bad consequences, it has also given opportunity to several good officers to come into prominence, and prove the nobility of their hearts. To take strict measures to drive out the terrible scourge, and at the same time to remain popular and beloved by the people is not an easy matter. But it was the good fortune of our administrator Saheb Bahadur, Col. F. W. Snell to win the hearts of all the rich as well as poor people of Porebunder during the terrible and heart-rending time; and he has acted with such a cool mind and noble heart that not a single soul had any cause to complain against the drastic measures taken to oppose the plague. In him the people have found to be a kind, obliging and very able officer, and just at the very outbreak of the Epidemic, he, with the usual presence of mind, ordered to build several pucca huts for the use of the poor, and there they were segregated and everything was done for their comfort. There they were so happy and contented that strange to say, they did not care to return to their homes after the plague subsided. The segregation camp was considered by them as a sanitarium, and every precaution was taken not to hurt the religious feelings of poor Hindus and Mohommedans located there. Shri Hari Krushna Deva the chief medical officer in charge of the Hospital also carried out his duties very honourably, and tried everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the plague-stricken and others by kind treatment and consolation. He proved worthy of his noble profession. He was busy day and night, and made every arrangement for the comfort of the poor, so that there was no murmuring of mismanagement in any department. Under such kind and enthusiastic officers with Col. Snell as their head, the work of eradicating the plague went on quite smoothly. In short our administrator, with the assistance of Dr. Deva and others acted so admirably, and took such pains to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, that we take him to be our father, and consider surselves very fortunate in securing such a noble-hearted administrator for our state, and fervently pray that India may abound with such high officials. The Porebunder Relief Fund, which was started in Bombay through the kind exertion of Sett Javerbai Hurjeewan and his committee amounted to nearly Rs. 9,300, from which assistance was given to the poor Hindus as well as Mahommedans of the town without any distinction.—Yours, &c.,

CHHHABILDASS KARAMCHUND VORA.

QUARANTINE DIFFICULTIES AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—We are all most highly obliged to Government, for having officially declared, after long and careful consideration, and experience of the system, that the quarantine regulating should be done away with the system of medical inspection of passengers, has been adopted to the entire satisfaction of the public. I wish to bring to the notice of Government, as well as of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, the innumerable difficulties and inconveniences, encountered by the Cutchi communities, while going to Cutch from Bombay, and elsewhere. On their landing at Cutch Mandvie, after a voyage of three days, they are all subjected to a very strict quarantine of ten days. Here they have to suffer from the scorching sun, and chilly nights. This qunrantine of ten days imposed at Mandvie, is not considered full and sufficient by the Cutch State authorities, and the people are also subjected to a quarantine of the same period, at their respective villages. Is it not a kind of *zoolum*? People can only reach their homes, under this pernicious system, after 23 days, including the voyage, of innumerable hardships, annoyances, and sufferings. I would ask the Cutch State Authorities—is the result of such rigorous and vigilant quarantine, commensurate with the enormous expense, inconveniences and dislocation of business? If the sinews of war to fight the pest to put the country in a satisfoctory sanitary condition are to be provided without making the country bankrupt, business must be carried on by all means in our power, and all harassing and annoying restrictions on free movements of the people should be removed. Passes which were granted by the Government, exempting the bearers from quarantine restrictions, are not recognized and accepted by the authorities in Cutch. Quarantine has been abolished in all the British territories, and the Native states of Kathiawar and other provinces, under the Bombay Government, and medical examination has been substituted, in the place of annoying quarantine. I cannot fathom the mystery, why it has not already been, or is not now abolished in Cutch? There have been very few plague cases a long time in Bombay, and the people going to Cutch, are before embarking, subjected to a very strict and close medical examination, by the port Health officer, and only those whose temperature is normal are allowed to embark. The journey from Bombay to Cutch-Mandvie nearly takes from two to three days. Under the circumstances is it necessary, or justifiable, to impose a quarantine of ten days on all passengers at Mandvie? Will not careful medical inspection do? The time occupied in the journey is quite sufficient for the purpose, for if there were any plague or suspicious case amongst the passengers, it would develope, and at once be detected. If the medical examination only is not considered sufficient, a quarantine of 24 or 48 hours, might be imposed, but such a long quarantine is hard and pernicious. The present season of the year is one in which marriages are performed, and there is a general custom amongst the Cutchi Communities, to celebrate marriages in Cutch amongst their family friends and relations. Hundreds of persons are going to Cutch by each steamer for such purposes, but all these poor fellows are subjected to a quarantine of ten days at Mandvie, and for a similar period at their own village. Will not the present strict regulations be modified. I beg to appeal to His Highness, who is always found taking much interest in his subjects, to give due consideration to this letter, and confer a boon on his subjects by modifying the present pernicious quarantine.—Your's, &c.,

Mandvie Dec. 6. A. LOYAL CUTCHI.

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The young students of the Bombay Presidency who aspire to academical distinctions, should feel grateful to you for your kind readiness in sparing so much space in your valuable Journal for correspondence affecting their welfare. Although much of what is written by your correspondents regarding the unfairness or clumsiness of some of the questions set in the late Matriculation examination, is not quite sound or reasonable, yet it will be productive of one good. It will deter those who draw up the question papers from being arbitrary or whimsical, remind them that their action in this matter will not be allowed to pass without notice or comment, when necessary. The Gujrati passage set for translation into English does not deserve so much condemnation as is manifested by some of your correspondents. The fault only lies in a very close rendering of the original passage. The selection of the English passage itself is not a happy one. Scores of better passages might easily be obtained from the

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

CONSOLS continued in London at 110 5-8 ex., yesterday. In French Rentes there was no change at 102 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25-32 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2 and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £ 62 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar silver was unchanged in price at 27 5-8d. per oz., also in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4-85 1-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,650,000 quarters, compared with 1,390,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

For Brown Rapeseed 33 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted yesterday, December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull; and for Linseed, 37 1-2s per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The sheep skin sales closed yesterday, with a good demand at advanced prices, 1-2 to 1d. higher being obtained. The total quantity sold was 840,000.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales inclusive of 100 bales Surats, and the Imports 74,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was still quoted at 5 5-8 cents per lb; March Futures declined 2 points to 5·44 cents, and June 1 point to 5·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Port were 76,000 bales; and this season's arrivals to date show the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	76,000	66,000	49,000
Three days' do. ...	215,000	178,000	132,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	4,580,000	4,275,000	3,920,000

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day at current prices. Exporters bought 200 bales Malkapore at Rs. 131 per candy, and 200 Pachora at Rs. 126 1-2. The mills purchased 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 128, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 115 1-4, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 126 1-2, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 131. 100 Karanja at Rs. 131, and 100 Amreli at Rs 117.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue exchanged in tone and price.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,407	bales.
Wheat	17,689	cwts.
Linseed	2,402	"
Rapeseed	1,145	"
Gingellyseed	8,291	"
Poppyseed	512	"
Groundnuts	1,473	"
Castorseed	608	"
Rice	5,418	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and steady. A line for Antwerp is reported done at 18s. per ton, December shipment.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. Business was on a small scale all round, very few transactions being reported. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	170 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—After opening at 94 1-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 for Account, rates were given at 94 3-8 and 93 13-16 in the two positions respectively; for Threes 83 was named.

SHARES—Prices of mill scrip have to-day shown a tendency to move in savour of buyers. Bank of Bombay, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 2 1-2 per share, to Rs.1,197 1-2.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 21st November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 21. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,55,64,462 8 4	1,39,30,274 12 7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,25,55,778 4 4	5,43,51,668 2 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,31,444 12 0	2,70,157 11 1
Sundries	27,53,158 8 6	27,24,210 9 11
	Rs. 10,00,10,844 1 2	10,01,26,311 4 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	64,19,977 0 0	68,15,792 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,48,204 0 0	70,16,614 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,62,98,752 11 6	1,58,50,559 5 9
Accounts of Credit do.	1,70,21,149 13 10	1,66,55,201 14 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,34,73,859 8 6	1,88,19,032 2 11
Balances with other Banks	7,90,643 1 4	9,32,072 3 10
Bullion	1,479 3 0	2,636 14 6
Dead Stock	13,09,001 7 11	13,09,432 5 11
Stamps	11,172 13 6	11,587 10 3
Sundries	15,50,727 10 5	15,48,492 7 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,48,77,038 13 11	1,49,62,746 6 1
Do. at Branches	1,54,02,846 13 3	1,52,01,143 12 8
	Rs. 10,00,10,844 1 2	10,01,26,311 4 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,53,299	Dec
Do. at Branches	2,80,888	do
Other Deposits	17,95,890	Inc
Post Bills	62,287	Dec
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,64,225	Inc
Loans	5,51,807	do
Accounts of Credit	12,66,939	Dec
Mercantile Bills	3,41,173	Inc
Cash at Head Office	85,708	do
Do at Branches	2,01,703	Dec

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 3rd December, 1898.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total	1,56,170	6,41,037	5,634	5,02,811
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	5,64,956
Increase				Rs. 2,37,875

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	40,735	54,351	...	13,616	...	1,68,614
Parcels, &c.	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	...	1,44,287
Goods	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	...
Other earnings	1,12,131	1,17,000	...	4,869	...	...
Total for week	15,87,078	18,94,847	...	..	...	3,07,769
Aggregate						

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Salvador are subject to censure of Government at Libertad.

Bhamo route to China right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th December, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	6	7	33 p.m.	15	7
Teheran	7	2	12 p.m.	..	47
Suez	7	2	30 p.m.	...	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 7th December, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	40	...	3
" Karachi	...	25	...	16
" Madras	4	35	...	15

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRNIE—December 3, at Lucknow, the wife of H Birnie, of a son.
ROY—December 2, at 9, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of P L Roy, of a son.
STANES—December 3, at the Horse, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of H T Stanes, Terramia Estate, Coonoor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

O'CONNOR—HALL—November 30, at St John's Church, Buxar, by Rev Mayne-Young, Maurice Brian, youngest son of the late Arthur Harrington O'Connor, Surgeon, R.N. to Ema "Ama," eldest daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. Buxar.
ROBERTSON—DICK-CLELAND—December 3, at Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven the Archdeacon of Madras, Stuart Lindsay, only son of the late John Robertson, Yokohama, to Lylie, youngest daughter of A B Dick Cleland, of Ravenswood, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
SANDERS—VOIGT—December 3, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev W A Luckman, H J Sanders, to Maria Voigt, only daughter of S E Voigt, Consul-General for Sweden and Norway, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

IF foreign competitors have to pay forty per cent less for freight from England to China than the British exporter, it is waste of breath to talk of equality of opportunity in the Far East. Mr. J. R. Galloway, who was recently in Bombay, read a paper in the Economic Section of the British Association assembled at Bristol in the autumn, on the effect of shipping rings on the prosperity of British trade. Being himself engaged in the Manchester cotton industry, Mr. Galloway naturally concerned himself chiefly with the unfavourable influence of shipping "conferences" upon Manchester trade. But the subject is not the less interesting to us in Bombay on that account, though unquestionably the effect of the artificial enhancement of freights in the interest of the great shipowners, has a wider scope, and threatens the future of British trade very seriously. Mr. Galloway incidently describes the well-concerted measures by which the Native importers of Bombay, with the active sympathy of several Europeans, withstood with considerable success the attempt to impose oppressive freight rates on imports into Western India; an example which he recommends to other communities as worthy of imitation. The competition of small steamers for the Eastern trade, when the Suez Canal was opened, threatening to reduce rates, the big companies combined to control rates, and to regulate by mutual agreement the number of voyages and the dates of sailing. They were indignant that mere nobodies, men with small capital, should buy up second and third rate steamers, sold off as obsolete by themselves, and compete for traffic by quoting low rates. To make the low rates renumerative, these outsiders sacrificed a good deal to economy; they dispensed with everything superfluous, even perhaps with some indispensable for efficiency and safety. *Engineering* remarks, that there were people who held that it was meritorious and patriotic on the part of the great companies, to take measures to crush upstarts that attempted to run cheap steamers. Had they devoted their criticism to the danger to life that might be involved in the navigation of ships past their prime, or of doubt ful seaworthiness, no objection could be taken to it.

But the cheap steamers were attacked, not on that account, but, "because they were cheap; because they were bought second-hand; because they had not the style and finish of other vessels; because they were owned by small men, who effected all manner of economies in their management; in short, because those connected with them were willing to do things to save money, which the older owners would have found it unpleasant to do, the chief being that they accepted a small margin of profit." In effect the older owners said, "How can we afford to run our magnificent steamers which do honour to the British flag all over the world, at rates which are accepted by these paltry competitors?" That position was looked upon even by disinterested observers as noble and British; but it was not economically sound. The shipper was satisfied, and British trade benefited by low freights. The big shippers by continuing to raise freights, brought into existence foreign competition, of which they have yet to feel the full effects. To crush their humbler British competitors, the great companies, used the system of rebates, by which the shipper was given back periodically a portion of the high freight charged, provided he had not shipped any goods by vessels outside the ring. Strange to say, the keen Manchester traders jumped at that bait, not foreseeing the certain consequences. Foreign owned vessels sailing from foreign ports, have given an advantage to the foreign producer, of which he is making full use. To make head against this competition so far as it affects them, the British shipping conference proceeded to lower rates from foreign ports to distant markets, thus still further improving the position of the American and Continental manufacturer. Last year, conference steamers were carrying American cottons from New York to Shanghai for 25s. or 26s. 6d. a ton; from Liverpool the freight for similar goods was 47s. 6d. The freight for United States machinery to Shanghai is forty per cent less than that for British machinery. That is equivalent to a bounty in American cottons and machinery going to the Far East. The United States have great advantages in an abundant supply in their own territory of excellent iron ore, and inexhaustible quarries of anthracite coal available for the manufacture of steel which can undersell that of Europe. Large quantities of machinery are already exported to Great Britain. With, in addition, differential freights favouring them to the extent of fully forty per cent, the States will be very formidable competitors indeed in the markets of the world.

Hitherto the British manufacturer has taken no decided or effective stand against a system, that threatens not only their supremacy, but their very existence in the not distant future. The sop of the rebate is eagerly taken though it gives the foreigner a premium on his exports which enables him to undersell his British rival. Mr. Galloway, while lamenting the apathy and want of foresight in respect to this important matter in England, has nothing but praise for the promptitude and energy with which the Native merchants in Bombay and their European friends showed a united front to the shipping conference, and effectually safeguarded their interests when invaded nearly eighteen years ago. The Bombay Conference of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Hall, Anchor, and Clan lines, having stamped out the small competitors, fixed the through rates from Manchester to Bombay of 40s. a ton and ten per cent primage. There was no demur to that rate, which seemed on the whole fair enough. But in due time it was raised to 60s. a ton. Outside steamers at once struck in with lower rates. The Conference, strong in reliance on the rebate system, offered to give back 35s. a ton out of the 60s., to merchants who did not ship goods by the intruding steamers. Lancashire accepted the rebate. But when the Bombay importers found that the shippers of goods purchased by them on a freight basis of 60s. per cent., were getting a return of more then half the amount, they felt that they were being unfairly treated. They formed a combination to secure for themselves the advantage of the reduced freight which the Manchester shipper kept for himself. The shippers and the ship-owners made common cause, believing that the Bombay importers would give way. But there they were mistaken. The Bombay traders hold firm, with the result that the 60s. rate was discarded and, an endeavour was made to support the original conference rate of 40s. a ton. But they had taught Bombay a lesson in combination. The "Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association" was organised. They found no difficulty in finding a Liverpool firm to contract to bring out piece goods at 30s. a ton. Rates have since fallen to some 20s. or 21s. 6d. a ton. There is of course another side to the question. The English companies, by carrying American and Continental goods at very low rates, kept foreign steamers from competing at cut-throat rates for freights in British ports. They could have done that had they been left in undisturbed possession of their own carrying trade, and charged their high rates for it. They could then have filled up in our ports at nominal rates, and made reduced British shipping unprofitable. That would not be a desirable state of things for either the British or Indian producer. The shipping-ring is not without a *raison d'etre*. But it requires to be vigilantly watched, so that it may not create a monopoly, of which the foreigner would reap the ultimate benefit.

WE drew attention the other day to the increased demand for Indian coal, and the subject is again brought to notice by an official report issued this week. The coal of this country as may be known, varies much in composition and quality. Most of it is quite suitable for ordinary purposes, whilst certain of the coals from Bengal and Central India are declared by experts to be equal to some of the best British coals. This is not the declaration of parties interested in the development of the Indian product, but is the impartial asseveration of British scientists. At the instance of the Government of India, an examination has been made in the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute of a number of large samples of coal taken from some of the principal seams in India, many of which have not been previously examined. One series was reported upon some time ago. The report on a second, large and more representative series of samples, has now been issued as a number of the mineral and metallic series of the "Agricultural Ledger." Assam coal, brought from Makum, is regarded as one of the best of the Indian steam coals; but the samples sent to the Imperial Institute did not quite come up to anticipations; though the ash was remarkably small, the sulphur was high, and neither sample examined, contained very high percentage of fixed carbon which had been claimed for it in Mallet's Memorandum on the coal fields of Assam. One of the samples gave a rather soft coke containing much sulphur, while the other was non-caking. Of Cherrapunji coal, the experts say, that though low in ash, and containing much sulphur, it is a hard-caking coal burning like cannel, and Dikhu valley is a non-caking bituminous coal. Nevertheless it is concluded, that all the Assam coals are remarkable in being comparatively free from mineral constituents (ash), and though containing too much sulphur for use, say in iron-smelting, they are probably servicable as steam coals. Of the Baluchistan coals, Khost is the first reported upon. It is considered tertiary and somewhat bituminous, with a large proportion of sulphur, but a serviceable coking steam coal. That from the Killa-Hakim seam on the other hand contains little sulphur, and has the characteristics of a fair caking coal, which furnishes more heat when burnt than would be anticipated from the analytical numbers.

Bengal coal, the most abundant of any, is more fully dealt with. It is found to vary greatly in quality; much of it is excellent, the fixed carbon ranging between 50 and 60 per cent., and the calorific value exceeding 6,000 cals. (about 10 British thermal units), whilst the ash often does not much exceed, and in some instances falls below, 10 per cent., and the sulphur is frequently present in but very small proportion. A great deal of the Bengal coal is serviceable steam coal. Many samples cake well and contain little sulphur, and the coke is therefore suitable for iron smelting. Samples of fifty three varieties from thirty-two collieries were tested. From Karharbari coal coke is used partly for locomotion work and partly in the East Indian Railway Co.'s foundry at Jamalpur. Its properties are found to agree to-day with the description Dr. Saise gave of them in the early days of coal working there. Burakur is pronounced a first-rate steam coal, and Sanctoria and Giridh to be good gas varieties. That found in the Central Provinces varies greatly, but none of it is equal to Bengal, the ash being high and fixed carbon, and the calorific equivalent small. As, however, sulphur is not excessive, picked coal it is thought might be found serviceable for locomotive use and for some other purposes; but as is does not cake it cannot produce coke. Central Provinces coal is of fair quantity. At the Government Colliery at Warora, there is apprently nothing but non-caking coal. The iron-store and limestone in the Warora district might be worked, in case a caking coal could be found such as that which is obtained at Gadawarra. The output of the Nizam's mines at Singareni is very fair steam coal, whilst that found in the Punjab is a serviceable but fast-burning coal. Samples of the various coals referred to in the report, for which Mr. W. R. Dunstan is responsible, together with the coke furnished by some of them, are to be seen in the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta. The colliers strike in England compelled consumers to burn Indian coal, and the report now issued will, it is hoped, direct further attention to the possibilities of industrial enterprise which India offers, through her enormous coal supply.

HIS enemies and over-zealous correspondents brought grave charges against the Sirdar, of cruelty towards the wounded after the battle of Omdurman. One correspondent wrote, that companies had been told off to kill wounded dervishes, but this is now athoritatively denied. Lort Kitchener has granted an interview to a correspondent, who had been with him in previous compaigns, or had seen Egyptian and Soudanese soldiers pass over the prostrate bodies of wounded dervishes, who without provocation of any kind, attempted to spear the men who had mercifully spared them. The correspondent who has been lucky enough to obtain an interview, is unmistakeably Mr. Archibald Forbes. He elicited the fact that only in similar cases was a wounded dervish killed. Asked whether any flanking parties had been told off, as at Abu Klea, to search the ground where possible enemies might be lurking, the Sirdar denied that even such a precaution had been taken. Making allowance for a little loss of regular formation, natural enough in the case of men who had just won a heavy battle, the troops, British, Egyptian, and Soudanese, crossed the field just as they had fought. No companies, either of English, Egyptian, or Soudanese battalions, were detached from their main bodies for any purpose whatever. It is, the gallant general admitted, quite true that thousands of wounded were left on the field. But this was unavoidable, as the English and Egyptian Surgeons were fully employed in attending to their own men. On entering Omdurman, however, the Sirdar immediately issued an order calling upon the inhabitants to go out and bring in their wounded from the field. Only those who had relatives in the fight responded to this appeal. Nobody else would stir beyond the walls, and that alone is the reason why succour could not be given to all who needed it. However, when the Sirdar left Omdurman, there were between six and seven thousand wounded Dervishes under treatment in the military hospitals. No further refutation of the charges of the ill-treament of the wounded enemies can be required. It was the same at Omdurman as at Abu Klea. Hundreds of wounded enemies were lying, and nobody touched them or fired a shot, except when fanatics, who had been shamming death, leaped up, knife in hand, to rush upon a soldier who happened to be off his guard. Then, of course, bullets or bayonets were used; and it is possible that in the excitement of such moments, a few Arabs, who were too helpless to more than make fierce gestures of undying hatred were killed. But this is a very different thing from killing wounded dervishes in cold blood.

MR. LOUIS P. RUSSELL was sworn as a Judge of the High Court before the Chief Justice yesterday, and takes his seat on the Bench this morning.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey leaves Bombay by the Jubbulpore mail train from the Victoria Terminus this evening. The learned Judge was granted six days for preparation to leave Bombay, and five days for the journey to Allahabad, where he will take his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court on the 12th instant. His salary as Chief Justice commenced from the 1st instant.

MR. BERRINGTON of the Telegraph Department will succeed Mr. Pitman as Superintendent of the Punjab Division when the latter becomes Director-General of Telegraphs.

IT is understood that Mr. W. Grierson Jackson will succeed to the Inspector-Generalship of police in the N.-W. Provinces when the appointment is relinquished by Mr. J. B. Thomson in the spring.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Association meeting opened at Meerut on Monday, and in the course of the day the camp was visited by General Sir George Luck The Commander-in-Chief is to arrive at Meerut from Rawnl Pindi to-day.

CAPTAIN D. R. ADYE, 6th infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted permission to proceed to Russia after passing the preliminay language-test. Major D. S. Lewis, 7th Madras Infantry, is also permitted to go to Russia to complete his studies.

IN accordance with his own expressed wish the late Bishop of Lahore was quietly laid to rest in a plain earth grave, but so numerous were the mourners that the funeral procession was probably the longest ever seen in Lahore. The Lieutenant-Governor was one of the pall bearers.

THE Viceroy will continue his tour as originally framed, since the position of affairs on the frontier no longer threatens to demand his presence at headquarters. The visit to Moulmein will accordingly be carried out as originally intended, His Excellency and party leaving Rangoon on Friday next and remaining till the Tuesday following when they embark for Calcutta.

THE Patiala cricket team is now the strongest eleven that has ever been got together in India, for it includes Prince Ranjitsinghji, Brockwell, Hearne and Mistri. At Lucknow on Wednesday, the local players, weak as usual in bowling, had a day's leather-hunting as Mistri made 196 and Brockwell 163, Ranjitsinghji following with a modest 52. The total for the innings was 588.

DR. CLARK, the Hongkong Medical Health Officer, has laid before the Sanitary Board there a Report on the plague in that port during the current year, 1,350 cases were reported, all save 75 being among the Chinese. About 89 per cent. of the Chinese cases proved fatal. Of the other 75 cases, 65 per cent. resulted in death. The higher death-rate among the Chinese is ascribed to inferior physique, less healthy surroundings, and lack of the necessary medical treatment of the disease. The pestilence ceased in July last

A HYDERABAD correspondent says that the statement that it has been settled to open a Pasteur Institute in Hyderabad under the Residency-Surgeon. Lieutnant-Colonel Lawrie, is premature and somewhat inaccurate. A scheme certainly has been formulated and is now before His Highness for consideration and orders. The scheme contemplates not only the foundation of a Pasteur Institute, but also of a bacteriological laboratory. For the last six or seven months work has been going on in a temporary laboratory, in connecton especially with the plague, and many important results have been obtained.

THE use of fire instead of disinfectants for the extermination of the plague bacillus has been tried with success in Hyderabad territory, according to a local correspondent. In the fire system, the cost is borne, and willingly borne, by the villagers themselves. The principal cost to Government is for establishment, and as this consists mainly of officials transferred from other departments there is but little additional expense. The noticeable feature of the Hyderabad method is that plague doss not reappear in the villages which have been treated with fire. With disinfectants, although the cost is very much greater, this can scarcely be said to be the case.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—Great praise is due to the District Staff of the South Indian Railway for the rapid restoration of the breaches caused by the recent floods. It was anticipated that the work could not be completed before to-morrow at earliest, but on Saturday night carriages were propelled across the temporary embankment and drawn along by engines on the further side, while all trains have been passed over from Sunday afternoon. The damages were caused by the rising of the river Penniar, which burst its northern bank and submerged the surrounding country. The river Palar was also in flood and rose to nearly 16 feet—topping the flood record of 1884, but fortunately no damage occurred to the Railway at this point.

THE Leipsic "Missionblatt" states that the Queen of Nepal recently committed suicide in horror at the disfigurement which an attack of small-pox had caused in her features. The King, who was passionately attached to her, first wreaked his vengeance on the physicians who had attended her in illness, and cut of their noses and ears. Then he flew at higher game and attacked the gods themselves. Out of the great Temple he brought the idols, planted loaded cannon before them, and bade gunners fire. In terror at the proposed blasphemy, they refused; thereupon the King hanged several of them. The survivors then submitted the guns were fired, and the idols blown to pieces.

THERE was a decrease of 3,371 scholars in the Punjab schools in the year 1897-98, but the number in public institutions rose by 1,252, and the expenditure on the latter rose by Rs. 83,800, amounting in all to Rs. 31,56,514. The Mahomedans did badly during the year, and the decrease of 6,118 in the number receiving education as compared with a rise of 2,627 in the number of Hindus is remarkable. It seems, however, that the unusual circumstances of the last two years have pressed more hardly on the poorer Mahomedans than on other larger sections of the population. There was a rise in the number of Mahomedans in secondary schools and in the number passing the entrance examination, but otherwise the year was one of retrogression and has increased the lee-way requiring to be made up by this class of the community. With regard to University education the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges that excellent work is being done by most of the Colleges, and is especially pleased to note the efforts being made in behalf of the moral and physical training and general uplifting, of the students. In secondary schools 43 per cent of the scholars learn English, and the number of agrieulturists is over 24 per cent. The inspectors have been requested to note the tendency of boys to remain at home and follow their hereditary callings after passing the Upper Primary examination and three inspectors give about 25 per cent as the proportion of successful candidates who do this, though it is not known whether these remain at their hereditary calling. In Derajat Circle the number is given at 38 per cent, and in Rawalpindi Circle as 43 per cent, and the Director of Public Instruction thinks there is reason to believe that the number who break off at this stage is increasing, though longer observation is necessary before arriving at definite conclusions. The remarkable progress in physical training, which has been noticed for several years past, continues, and the Director's observation that the attitude of the people "has passed through the stages of indifference and passive acquiescence into active interest and appreciation" is gratifying. The Inspecting Officers attribute the most wholesome effect upon school discipline and individual character to the growing taste for games and athletics.

BY the ingenious if somewhat time worn process of transferring money from one pocket to another, writes a contemporary, the Punjab Forest Department manages to show a surplus during 1897-98 of Rs. 3,76,489 as compared with Rs. 3,20,834 in the previous year, but the Government is quite frank about it and admits that the increased profit is obtained at the expense of land revenue through the transfer of the Shahpur rakhs from Civil to Forest Department management, and that but for this accession of income the financial results would not be as favourable as in 1896-97. In view of the increase in the value of stock at depots, however, which are shown to be just double the value at which they were estimated in 1895-96 it is presumed that larger surpluses may be looked for in future. The most important change during the year was the surrender of 49,000 acres of unclassed forest for colonisation purposes. But in consequence of the completion of the Forest Settlement in the Shapur District already referred to, an area of 387,517 acres in that district, hitherto recorded as protected or unclassed forest, has increased the total area of the preserves in the Province by 33 percent. A large portion of the Shahpur reserve is however of little value for forest growth, and was merely included to preserve againt encroachment of the rights of the State in view of the possible construction of a Sind-Sagar Canal in the future. Forest fires have been very prevalent during the year and have done considerable damage, 47,950 acres having been burned as compared with 13,559 acres in the previous year. Half the total number of fires are ascribed to incendiarism, and a third of the remaining half to unknown causes. The problem of suppressing intentional firing in Huzara District has given the Department much trouble for several years, but a satisfactory solution has not yet been reached. The firing is done with the object of clearing the ground of old grass and pine needles with a view to promote the growth of a new grass crop, and it is proposed to permit more unrestricted grazing in the hope that the pine needles will be trampled down and the grass cropped, the necessity for firing being thus reduced. It is surely a fact worthy of record that, thanks no doubt to Ranjitsinghji's example, there is "a growing demand for cricket bats" to such an extent that the Department finds it necssary to state that attention has been given to the production of willow to meet it.

AN illiterate depositor on one occasion pleaded that she wanted her money because "our Brother died on 10 of January here in Belfast. We feel so lonely know we Berrie in cemetery in the Deer Park. He went of like a sheep. His sickness was New Amonia." One depositor required to give her "occupation" described herself as "Alas! an idler." Another, who had received an incorrect acknowledgment for a deposit, dropped into poetry, finishing up a quaintly-worded letter as follows:

Over this mistake, Sir, do I sadly sigh;
Do not let it Pass unheeded By;
On it cast your Educated Eye,
And Please to send me a Quick Reply.
Which will end my grief and stop my Cry.

How the Savings Bank Department of the Post Office has grown it is perhaps unnecessary to tell. At present the staff at the Central Savings Bank numbers more than 2,500 persons, of whom nearly half are women. The deposits in the bank alone reach to over £115,000,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

FRANCE RECEIVES A KINDLY WARNING FROM THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Sir E. Monson, British Ambassador to France, speaking at a banquet given by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris said he hoped the idea that we are unduly squeezable was now thoroughly exploded.

He appealed to French statesmen to discountenance the policy of pin-pricks like the proposal to establish French schools in the Soudan to rival British institutions, as such ill-considered provocation might induce Great Britain to adopt measures not desired by France.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

INCREASING THE GERMAN ARMY.

His Majesty the Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag to-day announced that Bills would be submitted to increase the strength of the army, and to prevent the terrorizing of workmen who were willing to work.

Foreign relations, his Majesty said, continue friendly, and he trusted that his journey to Palestine would prove of lasting benefit to German interests.

MASSACRE OF A BRITISH FORCE IN WEST AFRICA.

DEC. 7.

Despatches received to-day from West Africa state that Lieutenant Keating, Corporal Gale, and a party of native troops were massacred on the Niger in October. A punitive force has been despatched.

INCREASING THE NAVY EXECUTIVE.

An order in Council has been issued which provides for a gradual increase of Executive Officers on the active list of the Navy.

FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

The French Minister in Peking has presented an Ultimatum to the Tsung-Li-Yamen threatening to order French troops to cross the frontier, unless a Missionary, who is held captive by the Szuchuan rebels is released within ten days.

THE NEW LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Earl of Hopetown, Paymaster General, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to the late Earl of Lathom.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONENT.)

CHAKDARA, DEC. 7.

Fighting is reported on the 6th in the Shamezai valley between the Mad Fakir and the Nawab of Dir. The loss was about thirty-five on either side. Half of the Jinkikhel tribe deserted the Fakir, being influenced by the Azikhel tribe.

The Nawab of Dir also burnt five villages. The Nipkikhels and Azikhels are combining to force the Fakir back to Kohistan.

ANOTHER TRIFLING BRUSH.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

Another trifling brush is reported between the Fakir's men and the Nawab of Dir's outposts, but the position is otherwise unchanged.

The Fakir is at Tatakai with a large following, and the Nawabs lashkar has as yet made no real attempt to dislodge him.

The absence of any further news from the Swat frontier indicates that the climax is passed. All the news shows, that the Fakir at the moment when he seemed about to cross into the Panjkora Valley, was at the head of a really large and growing following; but his hesitation put heart into the Khan of Dir's men who continued their advance, and then the Fakir began to fall back. It seems quite possible that this retirement may prove to be the end of his extraordinary influence in that region.

At any rate the immediate result of the retirement is, that the headmen of most sections on both sides of the Upper Swat River are coming in to Major Deane. In fact *jirgahs* are on their way representing sections which have men still with the Fakir. His gathering is reported still to be a large one, from 6,000 to 8,000 men, but it will probably dwindle down now. The readiness with which the tribesmen are maintaining their relations with our Political Officer, is a clear indication that popular feeling is against the Nawab of Dir, rather than the British Government.

TRADE WITH EASTERN PERSIA.

LIEUT. WEBB-WARE'S MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

Lieutenant Webb-Ware is now on the way from Quetta along the newly opened Seistain trade route in connection with pushing British trade in Eastern Persia. It seems a very considerable caravan of traffic is springing up along this route, though no appreciable quantity of Indian tea is yet finding its way along it. Among recent items is a large consignment of sturdy Turkoman horses from the direction of Meshed which have reached Quetta in capital condition, thereby altogether escaping Afghan imposts, which amount to about 150 rupees per animal.

WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, DEC. 7.

A very pretty wedding took place here this evening, the Bridegroom being Lieutenant Ellis, of the Indian Staff Corps stationed at Assirgurh, and the Bride, Miss. Mable Dwyer, daughter of Lieutenant Quarter-Master Dwyer of the Royal Irish Regiment. The Bride was prettily attired in a dress of rich white satin wearing a wreath of real orange blossoms. The string band of the Royal Irish played at the service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Several Officers of the Regiments stationed at Poona were present. The wedding presents were numerous. Pretty Miss Bromley was bridesmaid.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

LORD CURZON.

A SKETCH BY "VANITY FAIR."

THE following sketch of Lord Curzon was published in "Vanity Fair" in 1892, and is of interest at the present moment:—

The eldest son of a baronial parson of very ancient family, he was first called George Nathaniel, three and thirty years ago, and the guileless name, borne by many ancestors down to his father, is still so well loved of the family that all his three brothers have since been invested with it. He went to Eton, and there won the Prince Consort's Prizes for French and Italian, captained the Oppidans, and edited 'The Etonian.' He was one of the few of his kind who went on to Balliol (as a commoner) avoiding the House and the paternal College of Merton, and there continued, under the cherubic influence of Mr. Jowett, to improve his mind. He took a first in Moderations; wrote two Prize Essays; became President of the Union and of the Canning Club, at which institutions he learned to speak quite sensibly and was lowered into the Second Class by the Great Examiners; whereupon the All Souls Fellows, knowing him to comply with the College Statute as 'bene natus, bene vestitus et mediocriter doctus' elected him as one of themselves a member of the most comfortable club in the world. And having thus achieved an Oxford reputation which made him known in a flippant undergraduate rythme (which is still extant) as a 'very sooperior person' and being not friendless in high places he presently became Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury, and was encouraged to court defeat in Radical South Derbyshire, and to compass it by some two thousand votes. This has so far been his only public reverse; and flushed thereby he went to Southport a few months later and ousted the previous member by nearly five hundred votes.

"He made a brilliant maiden speech, and holding a very high opinion of himself, he at once began to elaborate a scheme for the Reform of the House of Lords, from which Chamber he would eliminate the 'piebald sheep.' Yet he is a good Conservative, and having less respect for other persons than himself, ventures to pity such politicians as Mr. Labouchere for their fatuity; and he soon came to be recognised as a man of desert both by the Government, which has made him Under-Secretary of State for India, and by the Press, which has made him Minister in Persia, as well as many other things. He is a great traveller, who knows a good deal of Persia and India and something of the Central Asian Question; as he has shown in two not unimportant books and elsewhere. He has ridden two thousand miles in the land of the King of Kings; he has knowingly written much of that country in the Times, and of everything else in the National Review. He has also done,' Canada, America, Japan, and China at express speed. He believes that the mail cannot make a name at thirty never will, and he really knows a great deal. But he thinks that he knows more still.

He is a pleasant-mannered, pink-faced young man, who can tell a story. He has also the knack of success. Women like him, call him a charming boy, and attribute to him no more of conceit than mere boyish vanity. He is always well dressed; he has an intellectual forehead; his speeches are fluent if not very impressive; and his delivery in a commonplace House is quite pleasingly aristocratic. He is so promising, so discreet, and so knowing, that he is like to grow into a great man.

"He is a member of the Carlton, of the Athenæum, and of the Bachelors." He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Derbyshire. He is a very impressionable, favoured man, and therefore he is as yet a bachelor.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

A FORTNIGHT ago a few cases of plague occurred in the town of Halole in the district of Ghodhra. It is said that they were imported cases from Sidhpore, a town six miles distant situated in the Kadi districts of H. H. the Gaekwar. It is also rumoured that dead rats were found in the various parts of the town. At present the plague is continuing its ravages, and every day four deaths from plague are reported. It is believed that Halole will be proclaimed an infected town, as from its present state it appears that the plague will assume a serious aspect, if drastic measures are not adopted to check its progress. Mr. Brown, the Collector, and Mr. Randall, the Assistant Collector, are making great exertions to prevent the spread of the plague. Hearing of the plague cases, the people have fled from the town and taken shelter in the surrounding villages. All the shops in the bazaar are closed, and necessaries of life even could not be had either for love or for money.

A special general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Ripon Hall yesterday evening in order to elect its vice-president, in place of Mr. Manibhai Premabhai shett, who is nominated president of the municipality owing to the death of the late Ranchorlal Chotelal, by the Government. Out of 31 members, 28 were present. On the ballotting taking place the votes were found to be equal in favour of each candidate. There were three candidates for the place of vice-president, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Mr. Keshewlal Motilal Vakil and Mr. Ardasir Kavasji Karanjavala. The last having retired from the candidature, the first two were only left in the field to compete for the place. The Rev. Dr. Taylor proposed Mr. L. M. Wadia, who was seconded by Mr. Madhavlal Harilal, Principal of the Training College. Mr. Khusaldas Gokaldas proposed Mr. Keshavlal Vakil and Mr. Amrutlal Vadilal seconded the proposition. The voting resulted in a tie. The president declined to give a casting vote and the meeting was therefore postponed till Monday next for a new election of vice-president.

Abdul Rahman, a municipal carriage inspector, was charged before Major Keoun, the Cantonment Magistrate, by a Parsee, a hack carriage driver, with using insulting and abusive language in order to provoke a breach of the piece under sec. 504 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was defended by Mr. Ambalal Joshi, the police prosecutor and the complainant was represented by Mr. Manibhai Govindral Vakil. It appears from the evidence of the complainant that the accused in his capacity of carriage Inspector wanted to engage the carriage without any remuneration, and on being refused by the owner, the accused called him ugly names. Hence the prosecution of the accused in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate. The case was heard by the learned Magistrate, the court having called three witnesses in order to test the veracity of the complainant's story. The independent witnesses thus summoned by the Court wholly corroborated the case of the prosecution. The court found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 30. The accused appealed against the sentence of the Cantonment Magistrate to the Sessions-judge, Mr. Fry. The Sessions Judge held the offence proved but commuted the sentence to one of fine only, rejecting the punishment of imprisonment.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Select Committee which sat upon the Bill for making better provision for preventing the adulteration of Ghee &c., have added an explanation at the end of the Bill which explanation runs thus;—"Nothing in this (section 8 of the Bill), section contained shall affect the power of proceeding further, under section 273 of the Indian Penal Code, against the owner of any article of food seized under this section or against the person in possession thereof as aforesaid, of the article be found to be unfit for food or drink within the meaning of the said provision of the Indian Penal Code." The reason assigned for adding this explanation is "to safeguard the power to proceed further, if necessary, against an offender under section 273 Indian Penal Code." A careful consideration of the effect of this explanation has thrown me into a doubt whether it will not override the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure—section 403 which declares:—"A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force (that is, unless the acquittal has been set aside by the High Court on appeal by Government, or in case of a conviction, unless it has been reversed by a competent Court) not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence . . . "In my humble opinion the explanation, if allowed to stand as it is, will be opposed to the section quoted above as I think that the offence made punishable by the new law is almost similar in nature to that mentioned in section 273 of the Penal Code. That section says:—"whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink . . . shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both"—I do not pretend to be a sound lawyer, and my opinion as such cannot carry much weight, but I may say without going into details, which I leave to others more competent, that the explanation under consideration calls for a re-consideration. I may here incidentally add that the last portion—"if the said article be found unfit for food or drink *within the meaning of the said provision of the Indian Penal Code*, (the *italics* are mine) of the explanation is not, in my opinion, happily worded since the section of the Penal Code quoted above does not define the words "unfit for food and drink"—Yours &c.,

A PENSIONED PLEADER.

Rutnagiri December, 6.

A COLD WEATHER VISITOR.

PIERRE LOTI.

MR. HENRY JAMES'S IMPRESSIONS.

Pierre Loti, the popular French writer, as well as Madame Sara Bernhardt, contemplates a cold weather trip to India this season. His name is already familiar to all and his writings to many. To those to whom he is but a name Mr. Henry James introduces him in his introduction to the new English translation of "Impressions by Pierre Loti." The book is an English rendering of a collection of fugitive pieces, all in prose, and it may serve those who do not know this writer for a sample of him. It should find wide acceptance. There is, no doubt, a large public of taste which must still be indebted to the translator for an easy introduction to a foreign author. It ought not to be so, perhaps; but the things that ought not to be constantly happen, especially in this very matter. The most accessible of modern idioms may be at your fingers' ends; but this is only another way of saying that, in such a position, it is peculiarly liable to slip off. Mr. James writes critically, of course but his criticism is the science of the discovery of beauties.

To him Loti has ever been "one of the joys of the time," a joy still in his foibles as in his highest powers. He is extremely unequal, and extremely imperfect. He is familier with both ends of the scale of taste. Still he is Loti. To be the Loti of his great period, of Mon Frere Yves, Pecheur d'Island, "Le Roman d'un Spahi," to name no more, is to be a charming egotist. But that's not all. "The beauty of the author at his best is something too unnameable, something that seems a kind of secret between himself and his reader." We can hardly take this from the writer of an Introduction, for his business is surely to name and to reveal. Remembering this, in due time, Mr. James tells us that what touches deepest in Loti's work is "the general pity of almost everything, . . . His people have come into the world mainly to feel, and he, upon their heels, mainly to feel for them."

This is subtle, and it serves the usefull purpose of bringing us back to the note. Three-fourths of his work are the most charming egotism; the portion that is finest, the four or five more or less constructed and conducted tales, is the minor portion. The peculiar blemish of Loti's egotism for some readers—for ourselves among the number—has by no means left his distinguished admirer without the sense of offence.

WHENEVER LOTI LANDED, IN SHORT; HE MADE LOVE and whenever he made love, he appears to have told of it. That would be our main stick to beat him with, if his principal use for us had been to inspire us—as I believe it has inspired some readers—with a desire to beat. "It is difficult not to confound desire with duty in the fatuous revelations of successful amours which abound in "Madame Chrysantheme," and in the book that first gave his vogue. The temptation to cry "keep it to yourself" is sometimes almost irresistible, especially to those whose manners, and, indeed, whose very thoughts and feelings have caught the trick of insular reserve. Such readers will have their revenge in a passage of the critical estimate. I have been assured that Madame Chrysantheme, is as preposterous, as benighted a picture of Japan as if a stranger, disembark ing at Liverpool, had confined his acquaintance with England to a few weeks spent in disreputable female society in a vulgar suburb of that city." It may not be a fair revenge as it has small connection with the matter of grievance. But who would count ways and means in inflicting a wellmerited pang on the Signor Iachimo of modern fiction? Yet, to do him justice, Loti knows for whom he writes; and after all, he does not write for us. His intrusion of self in this, occasionally most objectionable of all forms, may be but a calculated effect of his art, a something above vanity, since it has reached the lover of technique. In another illuminating passage Mr. James tells us of the "most marked feature of the French literary mind of the day—that intense professionalism which is in its turn, the result of conscious and cultivated art. To work as hard as the countrymen of Loti for the most part work their language—work their perceptions, their emotions, and sensibilities, their sense of forms of style, of the shade, the effect, their analysis alike of subject and of tone—to do all this is to thrust the torch assuredly into every corner of experience and to drop every grain of observation into the literary mill."

THIS INTRUSION OF THE PERSONALITY is almost automatic with Loti. We have it in one of these "choses qui passaient," "Passing of a Child." In a trice we are taken from the dead child to the living recorder, from the tragedy to the tragedian. "I walk up and down again, observing unconsciously the details of everyobject about me, the hideousness of the room, and kick aside everything in my way, until I can grasp the inexorable reality of what I have just read; and then suddenly a mist rises, I can see nothing, and the tears come." It is none the less a beautiful piece of writing when he has shaken himself from himself. "The Easter Holidays" is not much more than an account of his triumphant achievement of a Latin exercise. Loti is so sincerely repectful of his own personality that he would offer the very cuttings of his hair for amulets. And yet his work is a thousand times more effective than all but the best of purely impersonal utterance. We feel, that if it had been his fate to write the Chanson de Roland, the hero would very soon have lost his pride of place, and that the twelve peers would have become a baker's dozen by the intrusion of the poet himself. He would have carried one on to the end for all that. In "The Passing of the Sultan," a short sketch of the ceremony of the Friday prayer, the first personal pronoun hovers like a transient and embarrassed phantom about the opening paragraph, but it happily disappears, with great benefit to the effect. The scene has never been better described, down to its thrill, due to the sweeping past of one of those special beings called Emperors of Kings, in whom great nations are personified. The Passing of the Queen describes a vision, as by flash light, of the Queen, of Loti's predilection, the Regent of Spain. A Reflective Moment is remarkable for a splendid descriptive passage dealing with his favourite effects of mountain and sky. The whole book is most tenderly and most finely touched—the work of a master, a Chopin of the music of words.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

CHANGE OF DATE.

It was officially notified yesterday, that His Excellency the Governor will hold the Levee at the Town Hall, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. on Wednesday the 21st inst., instead of on Tuesday the 20th, at the New Secretariat. The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the South Door, and take up at the North Door.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY OF A JEWELLER.

MR. PANALAL POONUMCHAND, a well-known jeweller of Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta, who died at his residence at Malabar Hill on Monday evening has by his last will given the munificent sum of seven lakhs of rupees for charitable purposes. The deceased was originally an inhabitant of Patan, and since his arrival in Bombay many years ago had by his tact, business capacity, and unwarying courtesy, amassed a large fortune. He was a leader of the Jain community among whom he was much respected for his devotedness to the interests of his religion. His gentleness and great courtesy to all who came in contact with him, were the distinguishing features of his character. His acquaintance with the highest European in the land was extensive, and among his *clientele* were Civilians, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and even Governors. Mr. Panalal was very popular as the Court of the Nizam, who was so pleased with him, that he granted him several jaghirs and anjuttas as well as to his sons, the first and second of whom are also well-known jewellers and dealt with the Nizam's Court. On his return from his last visit to Hyderabad, Mr. Panalal was confined to his bed with a serious illness, from which he never recovered, notwithstanding the best treatment which the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna could provide for him as his medical adviser. His illness took a more serious turn last Saturday; and although there was a slight change for the better on the following day, Mr Panalal died on Monday evening in the seventy-first year of his age, leaving behind him a widow and five sons. By his last will he has contributed a sum of four lakhs of rupees for the Jain College proposed to be started in the name of Muni Maharaj Atmaranjee, who was a learned Jain high priest. The project of establishing the College was initiated some years ago, when a loyal Jain citizen, Mr. Amirchand Tallakchand, contributed a sum of Rs. 7,000 to the fund, which since then has received the warm support of Mr. Fakirchand Premchand, Mr. Amirchand P. Parmar, and other leading Jains. The four lakhs contributed by Mr. Panalal include land, situated near Poydhonee of the value of one lakh of rupees, on which it is intended to erect the College building. One lakh of rupees will be spent on the building; while public subscriptions among the jains will be invited if necessary to add to the remaining two lakhs for the current expenses and maintenance of the College. In addition to the sum of four lakhs of rupees for the Jain College, Mr. Panalal is said to have contributed a sum of rupees three lakhs for various charitable purposes among the Jains.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. Among those present were: Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. Cowasji Merwanji Shroff Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, Cowasji Hormusji, A. G. Viegas, Mr. K.N. Kabraji, Mr. Mulji Bhawan'das Barbhaya, and Mr. G. W. Roughton.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

After disposing of the weekly agenda, which contained half a dozen items of routine character, the Committee resumed consideration of the budget estimates or the year 1899-1900.

While considering estimates regarding Markets and Slaughter Houses, Mr. Mulji proposed that the personal allowance of Rs. 100, recommended by the Commissioner, to Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Markets, for long and approved services be not allowed. Mr. Mulji remarked that in the present state of Municipal finance it was not advisable to grant such increases.

Dr. Viegas in seconding the proposition observed that Mr. Bennett had been very lately promoted in his present appointment on the maximum salary attached to the post.

Mr. Cuffe moved an announcement to the effect that the proposed increase be given to Mr. Bennett. He said that the public of Bombay owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Bennet for his valuable services in the time of plague.

Mr. Kabraji in seconding the amendment remarked that this was the proper time for appreciating the good services rendered by their officers.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. Katrak were of opinion that the present was not the fit time for giving increases. Dr. Katrak was further of opinion that they would not be justified in granting a permanent increase for a service of a temporary character.

Mr. Roughton was also opposed to sanctioning the increase, on the ground that Mr. Bennett was not the only officer who had rendered valuable service in the time of plague.

The Commissioner said he had recommended the increase at the special request of Mr. Snow, the late Commissioner.

On a division Mr. Cuffe's amendment was thrown out, and Mr. Mulji's proposition was carried by a majority.

A discussion of a somewhat similar character took place in regard to the proposed increase of Rs. 150 per mensem to the salary of Mr. Smith, Drainage Engineer. Dr. Viegas moved and Mr. Barbhaya seconded that the increase be disallowed. Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment that the increase be granted. Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment, which was, after some discussion, carried by a large majority.

After going through different items of expenditure, the Committee proceeded to consider the income side of the budget, which was passed without any alteration.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following was recorded: memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 29th November, 1898, forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 7245, dated the 23rd November 1898, copy of the following letter to his address from Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bayley and Dunlop, dated the 25th November 1898:—"In acknowledging the receipt of your No. 21277, dated the 24th instant, we have the honour to state, that as the payment to be made to the City Improvement Trust on 1st April 1900, pursuant to section 72 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, has to be made from the Municipal Fund, and as the Act just referred to gives no power to the Municipality to levy any special or additional taxation in order to supplement the Municipal Fund, it follows that the Municipal Act alone can be looked to for the means of providing the amount required; that is to say, no taxation can be resorted to for the purpose other than such as is authorized by the Municipal Act. The necessity for making provision for the payment however remains, and seems to entail making allowance for a cash balance at the end of the year 1899-1900 (that is to say, on 31st March 1900), of the sum required to be paid to the Trust on the following day, over and above the minimum cash balance of one lakh required by section 126 (2) (c) of the Municipal Act. So far as the obligation to provide for the payment is concerned, it is immaterial apparently from what particular tax or portion of Municipal Fund this provision is made, provided it is made, and is made without exceeding the limits of the taxing powers conferred by the Municipal Act. The answer to the question raised by the Standing Committee's resolution would therefore appear to be that a portion of the 12 per cent. at which the general taxis proposed to be levied, or, if not, that some other adequate portion of the Municipal Fund will have to be reserved for the payment to be made on 1st April 1900. And, with reference to the addition to the resolution which the proposer suggested (but which was ruled out of order), we may add that it is quite clear that an additional sum of 2 per cent, is not under section 72 (1) of the City Improvement Act also leviable on the rate-payers for general tax."

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, will sail (to-day) for Southampton, with the 59th Field, Battery R. A., from Nowgong, 59th Field Battery R. A., from Kamptee, and details consisting of 45 officers, 12 ladies, and 6 children, 9 warrant officers, 8 women, 13 children, 1238 non-commissioned officers and men, 44 women and 86 children. The following are the names of the Saloon passengers:—

Lt Col J Stevenson R A M C
Major and Mrs H O B Owen 59th F B R A
Major and Mrs A W D Maclean Connaught Rang
Major and Mrs F B Winter R A M C
Major and Mrs G E Anderson and 3 children R A M C
Major H G Hathawy R A M C
Major S F Grosvenor York and Lanc Regt
Major G S Mockler Oxford L I
Capt and Mrs J C Morgan and child R A M C
Capt and Mrs B Grant and sister Bortor Regt
Capt and Rig Master and Mrs R Simpson and 2 children R A
Capt C W Tyler R A
Capt and Mrs F D J Annesly East Kent
Capt M Monelll A and S High
Capt J D Alexander R A M C
Capt D C G Prescott 26th F B R A
Capt E W Margesson Norfolk Regt
Capt E C Lestrange S Lanc Regt
Capt J L J Clarke E York
Capt H A Iremayne D C L I
Capt C H Lloyd S Lanc
Capt H MacDonaghy I S C
Lt F H Walker N Stafford
Lt Willoughby Osborne S Lanc
Lt F T Aldham 23th F B R A
Lt H M Thomas R A
Lt C C Noott R A
Lt R N Greathed R A
Lt R H Griffith 59th F B R A
Lt G W Kenny R I Fus
Lt S A Mott E Scots Fus
Lt C H Pringle Border Regt
Lt and Mrs A W Tufnell R West Surrey
Lt W H Barton Scottish Rifles
Lt W Ady 26th F B R A
Lt A E B Fair 59th F B R A
Lt and Mrs E R Wetherall I S Corps
Lt R J F Hayer Cheshire Regt
Lt G G Garratt I S Corps
Lt I Doyley I S Corps
Lt H J Riddell I S Corps
2nd Lt A L Keogh Conn Rangers
2nd Lt J S Maidlow 25th F B R A
2nd Lt F R Sedgwick 59th F B R A
2nd Lt R A Lyall I S Corps
Nursing Sister H Rait I N Service
Penal Sergt Major Woodward wife and 4 children Pena Est
Band Master Stewart, wife and 3 children West Kent
Band Master Pipe East York
School Master Rellie and wife Army Schools
School Master Stevens Army Schools
School Mistress Moore Army Schools
School Mistress Bedson and 3 children Army Schools
Conductor J P Keogh Ord Dept
Sub Conductor Jones and wife Miss List
Qr Mr Sergt Williams Gloster Regt
Widow of Hon Lieut Manley and 2 children Comt Dept
School Master Pearce wife and 2 children Army Schoo

THE TAYLOR CARRINGTON COMPANY.

THE burlesque of the Queen's Sailor was played last night at the Tivoli Theatre by the Taylor Carrington Company, and proved a very attractive performance. The efforts of the company won unstinted applause from the audience, which was one of the largest that we have seen in the Tivoli. It used to be said that no matter how good a performance was, two or three nights were quite enough for Bombay play-goers, but the invariable success which greets the Taylor Carrington seasons, has proved the falsity of that idea. On each night of their present visit, the company has been greeted with crowded houses, and we feel sure, that the management must regret having to bring their season to an end. However, we are promised another visit in less than two months, when the company will return with a fresh repertoire and enter upon an extended season.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

RACES FOR SATURDAY.

Yachts H'cap Race—Start at 3-30 p m Course No 9.
Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-45 p m Course No 14.
Jolly Boats Race—Start at 4 p m Course—From Pilot, Schooner round Tucker Beacon, round North Karanja Buoy, and thence to finish at Pilot Schooner, leaving all marks to starboard.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday next.

GENERAL DE TRENTINIAN, Governor-General of the French Soudan, returns to his duties in Africa this month. He has been a year in Paris attached to the Ministry for the Colonies while his health was being re-established. He is the youngest general in the Army, being only forty-seven. General de Trentinian obtained his first experience in Africa in 1874 He began young, and was decorated after the battle of Marchenoir, when he was but nineteen. In 1894 he was Chief Commander of the Army in Senegali, and about a year later was made Governor of the French Soudan.

THE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charges against Police Jemadar Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdul Barri, aged 28, and Police Inspector W. Jolliffe, aged 26, were again called on for hearing. Superintendent Holdway, of the A, Divison, was in charge of the case. The Jemadar was charged with having, on or about the 11th November, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Pandoo Ittoo: and he and the Inspector with wrongfully confining Pandoo Ittoo, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to him for the purpose of extorting from him a confession or information which would lead to the detection of an offence, and, having reason to believe that the offences of cheating and culpable homicide not amounting to murder had been committed, with having caused the disappearance of the evidence with reference to these offences. Inspector Jolliffe was also charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of offences under Sections 342, 201 and 331 of the Penal Code. The charges against the Jemadar were laid under Sections 304, 342, 201, 331 and 109 of the Penal Code. The Magistrate had ordered the release of the Inspector on bail of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Holdway and Sirdar Mir Abdulali conducted the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia and Mr. Velinker, pleaders, defended the second accused.

Pestanjee Dorabjee Shroff, a plan maker in the Executive Engineer's office, examined by the Public Prosecutor said, that under instructions from Superintendent Holdway, he made a plan of a portion of the ground floor of Bazaar Gate Police Station. The measurements, as stated in that plan, were correct. The witness then went on to explain the different marks made by him on the plan showing the position of the box against which the deceased "Ghati" fell, and the spot where the man was sitting, when he was alleged to have been kicked. Subba Maroia said he was a native of Sabali in Goa. He was a professional sailor and was employed on a patamar. He remembered the last Dewali. Two or three days previous to that he was in Bombay on his boat the Royanaprasad which was lying off Boree Bunder. One day this time he was wearing a silver waist chain. It belonged to one Dhurma Linga. He left the "patamar" that day and came near the Crawford market and met three (bhamtas) men of bad character, two of them were Mahomedans and the third a Hindoo witness. He identified one of them Salamut Sabboo. First of all he met Cassim (identified) and a "ghati." Cassim showed him a bangle which looked like gold. The Hindoo said, "this is a gold ornament you take it These three persons did not tell him how they got it. He did not see them get it. They said to him," give me money for the bangle or some ornament in exchange." He walked away with them, passed the Victoria Terminus Station, and got near the Rajabai Clock tower. This was about 10 a. m. They made proposals to him and he gave the silver waist chain in exchange for the ornament that looked like gold. Witness saw Salamut near the Sea shore. He gave the three men one rupee in addition to the silver waist chain. The Hindoo and Mahomedans promised to return to him, but they did not return. After waiting till 2 o'clok witness broke the bangle and found it was not made of gold. He did not then make a complaint, but went to his boat from the Custom house. His boat remained in Bombay for two or three days after this. On the third day he was cheated he saw the same three men on Grass Bunder near Mody Bay. He went up to them and caught hold of the Hindoo. The others ran away. He took the Hindoo to a Police havildar, Dadamiah Sheikh Adum, who was seated at Bazaar Gate Police Chowkey. This was about 8-30 a.m. He made a complaint to Dadamiah and handed over the Hindoo to him. The sepoy asked him to bring the bogus gold bangle to him. He went on his boat and fetched it, and returned to the chowkey and gave it to Dadamiah. There were two other policemen at the chowkey, Ramjee Tattoo No. 927 and sepoy Dhondoo Mutzoo No. 351. When he returned with the bangle the Hindoo was in the chowkey to the right hand side of the entrance. Witness remained outside the chowkey. The havildar asked witness to sit in a Hindoo tea shop. He saw at the chowkey before going to the tea shop that a saheb and a Jemadar came. The latter came first. The Hindoo was in the room. The Jemadar on arrival went to the Hindoo to make inquiries. Witness identified accused No. 1 as the Jemadar. Witness identified Inspector Jolliffe as the saheb he referred to. Witness saw him before he went to the tea shop. Before going to the tea shop witness sat in the chowkey verandah. He waited under a tree near the tea shop up to 10 a. m. 2 hours. He left because the havildar Dadamiah told him to go back to his boat. He did not speak to any body else but Dadamiah. The Hindoo when he went to the chowkey, was wearing a white coat and dhotur round his waist. He had a dirty red turban on folded after the Ghati fashion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur. He came to Bombay last about seven days ago. A havildar of Police came to sea to call him. Witness was not in custody but came from sea direct to the Police Commissioner's office. He did not know the Sirdar Saheb but knew Superintendent Holdway who asked him questions and wrote down his answers. He did not sign that statement. He told Mr. Holdway the whole truth just what he had deposed to.

Mr Davur applied under the evidence act for the statement made by witness to the Police Superintendent, and that he may be allowed to have a copy of it. It was not settled whether he would cross-examine the witnesses in the Police Court or reserve his cross-examination, but in the former event he hoped, having regard to the importance of the case no technical objection would be raised.

Mr Nicholson said the statement was taken down for his information and the other side was not entitled to see it.

Mr. Davur said that at a later stage when they entered upon the cross-examination of the witnesses, he would be entitled to see the original statement.

Mr. Velinker made a similar application on behalf of Inspector Jolliffe.

Mr Nicholson said that if the statement was produced he would put it in under the evidence act.

Rama Tatoo, tookrivalla said that on Friday the 7th November he went his rounds as usual and returned to the Bazaar gate Police station at 9-30 a.m. There was a sepoy present, havildar Dadamiah and another man. The last witness (boatman) came there with a ghati and made a complaint to Dadamiah, after he made the complaint the havildar told the ghati to wait in the chowkey, and followed him into the room. Witness went with them into the room. The boatman waited on the varandah. Dhondoo came as far as the door of the chowkey on the road five or ten minutes after the first accused came there, Dadamiah (havildar) explained the complaint made to him about the cheating of the silver waist chain and rupee. The Jamadar (accused No.) two minutes after asked the ghati where the waist chain was. The ghati denied all knowledge about it, accused No. 1 then slapped the man on his face with his right hand. Accused next asked witness what he was doing there He gave witness Constable Sorabjee's pay and told him to take it to Sorabjee's house in Hanuman Lane. Witness took the money and immediately after met the second accused at the door. Witness saluted him at the front door leading up to the stair case. Withness went further up the verandah and stood there. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 had a conversation in English and No. 2 went upstairs. The Jamadar then kicked the ghati who was sitting on the floor on the right side, and the ghati fell back on a box that was behind him and his head struck the box. Accused No. 1 then said to witness, "what are you doing here, why dont you to go to hand over the pay I gave you." Witness left, and went and gave Sorabjee his pay and returned in fifteen minutes On his return he saw the ghati lying on the verandah near the chowky lamp. Accused No. 1 said to Dhondoo and Babajee "what are you looking at, run." He caught hold of witness by the arm and pointing to the ghati said he belongs to your caste, lift him up and put him into the reckla. Accused No. 2 was present and gave him orders to take the "sick man" to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital and to tell the doctor that the man was lying sick on the road for three or four days Accused No. 1 said the same when he arrived at the Bazaar Gate Station. Inspector Jolliffe was there. When he put the "ghati" into the "reckla" witness was confused. There was no noise from the man and witness saw no blood. Dadamiah, witness, Dhondoo and accused No. 1 put the body in a reckla and No. 1 ordered witness to sit alongside it. At the hospital a medical assistant examined the body and said life was extinct. Dr. Dias, the House Surgeon next came and ordered witness to take the body to the morgue. On the way he met Inspector Jolliffe, Jemadar Roshan and the havildar coming in a victora, they inquired what the doctor said, and witness told them. They told him to hurry on. On the road to the Morgue witness met accused No, in a Victoria near Golf Link. Roshan overtook him and said again "drive quickly." On his arrival at the Morgue he found accused No. standing outside, Roshan paid for the reckla and said "don't tell anyone about this" He then ordered witness to stay near the body and went away. This was at about half past twelve at noon. While waiting at the Morgue Babajee Ragojee No. 279 came to him with a note and said the corpse should be taken to Worlee and burnt, witness took the corpse to Worlee and gave the cemetery clark a chit. The corpse was carried to Worlee by three mahars (witness identified them) Witness saw the body burnt. After this he returned to the chowkey with one of the mahars at about 6 o'clock that evening and reported to accused No. 2 that the mahars had come for their money. Inspector

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE *Gujerati* has a very appreciative notice of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, our late Municipal Commissioner. Our contemporary observes: The Standing Committee have done but an act of justice in recording their high sense of the eminent services rendered to the Municipality by Mr. Snow during the period of his service, and especially during the exceptionally trying period when the city was passing through a grave crisis. Throughout his regime there has been no friction between the Corporation and the executive. Mr Snow never tried to ignore the constitutional position and authority of the Corporation. He was never high-handed and arbitrary. He was not given to self-adulation or self-advertisement. He was invariably modest, quiet, kind and courteous. When irresponsible critics were moving heaven and earth with he cry down with the corporation,' and clamouring for the adoption of foolish measures, Mr. Snow was all cool and collated. By his intimate knowledge of the feelings and customs of the people, he saved Bombay from an impending riot in 1896. What happened in this very city and elsewhere owing to the absence of the qualities which enabled him to tide over serious difficulties, is now notorious in India and England. It was he who took prompt notice of the grievances of the people in connection with search parties, though they failed in obtaining redress from the Plague Committee. His minute on the allotment of plague expenditure was a very able document, and ought to be the basis of any arrangement that may be finally accepted. We are sorry Mr. Snow's services could not be formally acknowledged, whilst he was in Bombay. But it is all the more creditable to him that they have been gratefully recognized by the Standing Committee in his absence. In Mr. Snow this city has lost a very unassuming but capable and sympathetic officer.

CIVIL SERVANTS AS GOVERNORS.

With reference to the question of throwing open the two Presidency Governorships to the Indian Civil Service, the *Indian Spectator* states: The advantages of the present system have of late become rather less obvious than its disadvantages. It is certain that the appointment of competent and experienced members of the Civil Service to the Governorships, would prevent some of the grosser errors that new men fresh from England and innocent of India are apt to commit. What would have to be guarded against is, that the Secretary of State might be guided in his selection by the amount of home influence that a candidate can bring to bear upon him, rather than by merit and capacity. If favouritism is to prevail, it is much better to have a favourite sent out from England than to nominate one in India. But it is possible to have some sort of guarantee that the Secretary of State would never fail to exercise care and conscience in making the choice, there are more advantages than are apparent on the surface, in leaving the administration of the two important provinces in the hands of able and experienced Indian Civilians. The tone of the Service will be raised to a still higher level than at present, and there would, we think, be less unnecessary friction between the Government and the people.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Referring to the retirement of Sir George Birdwood from the India office, the *East Goftar* remarks: A double significance attaches to the birthday of Sir George Birdwood this year, when his friends here will again perform the pleasing little function of garlanding his bust in the University Hall. For, on entering the 67th year of his age, he finally retires from the India office after a period of 27 years' service, which, added to the 15 years he was in Bombay, makes a total period of 42 years' public career. His services, extending over this lengthened period both in Bombay and at the India office, are so well known that we need not detail them here. What induces us to draw attention in these columns prominently to this eminent man on the eve of his retirement, is not so much his activity in the Departments of science, art, and literature, or in assisting in the administrative work of the Indian Government in Bombay and in England, but the prompt, persistent and altogether whole-souled manner of doing whatever he had to do, which has made Sir George Birdwood's up to this day the most vivid and cherished memory in Western India after that of Mountstuart Elphintone.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P.

The *Subodh Patrika* extends a hearty welcome to Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., on his revisit to Bombay; Bombay's old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, whose name is still familiar to most in this country on account of his trenchant writings in the *Bombay Gazette*, of which he was Proprietor and Editor till 1880, is coming out among us to recruit his health and revive old acquaintance. When he retired from this country to seek Parliamentary honours in his own, he carried with him the respect of all who knew him, though he had earned among our countrymen the reputation of a journalist who was not quite friendly to their interests. But though Mr. Maclean used his caustic style in the columns of his paper to rail at the educated Native in general and educated Brahmin in particular, he was regarded as a frank opponent and his practical work as a citizen of Bombay helped largely the development, municipal and commercial, of this city, in a manner that justly earned for him the title of one of Bombay's builders. As a member of the house of Commons, Mr. Maclean has tried faithfully to serve India's interests by speaking out boldly and fearlessly on the financial and the military question. Bombay will be glad to see him again among us, though it be for a short time.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The *Native Opinion* thus refers to what it calls "on examination scandal:" A loud protest raised on the score of some vernacular papers set at the last matriculation examination calls for an inquiry into the validity of the complaints. Some say that the papers set were rigid; others again that examiners not knowing thoroughly the languages in which they were appointed examiners, the examination papers drawn up were difficult for the examiners to satisfactorily answer. Such complaints are incidental to every examination, but it is a matter of no less regret than surprise that no step should have been taken once for all to abolish this annual howl. This sad state is again rendered worse by a reduction in the honoraria of examiners, because the new system is hardly a temptation to experienced and tried hands to offer for examinerships. Already this grievance seems to have assumed proportions, and the University authorities ought to be first in the field to remove this grievance.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The *East Goftar* advises the Prarthana, Samaj in Bombay to put itself more in evidence than it has done:—The *Conversazione* to which the Prarthana Samaj invited the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fairbairn on Tuesday evening, passed off successfully, and the most noticeable feature of it was that a number of Hindu ladies were present to accord a hearty welcome to the guests of that evening. It is not often that outsiders hear of the Prarthana Samaj, and there is so much of correct information lacking among most people about the movement, that we are not surprised some of its detractors now and then take opportunity to rail at it. The Samaj, whose object deserves the sympathy of all sensible men, would be rendering itself in evidence more than it has done. Quiet work is no doubt good and to be commended, but to be effective, it must be attractive, and can be so without being noisy, if it is more active and earnest than it has, we believe, been, so far as the Prarthana Samaj is concerned. The party given to Principal Fairbairn, for instance, on Tuesday enabled several of those present to known something which they did not know about the Samaj.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

The *Gujerati* says it was a serious ground of complaint against Lord George Hamilton in regard to certain recent judicial appointments, and adds: The deplorable tendency that is being exhibited on the part of the Executive to cripple the Indian High Courts and weaken their prestige and independence deserves the strongest condemnation. The deterioration of the judiciary in the moffussil has already attracted general attention, and it would be the gravest of misfortunes, if our High Courts failed to maintain their standard of reputation for learning, ability and independence.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Several of the vernacular journals speak against the new City Improvement Trust working *in camera*. The *Gujerati* writes: The City Improvement Trust will not be much of a success, unless the sympathy of at least the intelligent section of the public is on its side. To shut out reporters from the meetings of the Board cannot create public confidence in its work. The appointment of an Engineer for three years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,800 was, we are told, made after lengthened discussion. A Secretary has also been appointed, whose salary has been fixed at Rs. 1,000. This is an extravagant way of commencing the work of the Board. The Bombay Municipality, with its revenue of 85 lakhs and with its many costly works, pays the maximum salary of Rs. 1,500 to its Chief Engineer. The Municipal Secretary, with his ever increasing duties, starts with Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000. Why the Trustees did not invite applications and then choose the best talent available, as the Corporation has often done, we do not understand. As there was a lengthened discussion, the public want to know the reasons which influenced the Board in purchasing the very costly services of an Engineer, who is now getting only Rs. 800 and is about to retire, for a monthly salary of Rs. 1,800. Such are the practical disadvantages of a serious character, resulting from conducting proceedings *in camera*, and we trust the Board will allow its deliberations to see the light of day and not withhold them from the public, as if it were a secret bureau.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: The first meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust does not seem to augur well either as regards economy or efficiency. The first is an essential requisite seeing how poor our Municipality has becomes, special care should be taken not to proceed with this Improvement Trust as they have proceeded with the Bombay Port Trust which is a prosperous body with limitless resources at its command. Then as to efficiency we have a right to have the best available hands after a free competition. In both respects the first meeting has disappointed us. The selection of retired officers on such high salaries is open to very serious objection. As a rule men who have been found too old for Government service cannot prove so efficient for nor can they feel the same abiding interest in, the new work they are called to. We are glad these obvious factswere seized hold of by at least two of the rate payers' representatives at the meeting. And although the majority simply walked through with the appointments and other items, the opposition will doubtless have its effect. We regret the attitude taken up by one of the Corporators. But for all that and more, we may well expect better from Mr. Hughes in whom we have always had confidence.

KEEPING THE PLAGUE OUT OF CEYLON

THE EXPERIMENT AT THE KANATTE CAMP.

THE Plague camp at Kanatte says the "Times of Ceylon" of Dec. 1, was the scene of a fairly large gathering of ladies and gentlemen whose object in visiting the place was ostensibly to see a portable Plague hospital burnt down—the sequel to the imaginary case of Plague which was dealt with yesterday morning, as already recorded by us. The idea as to the hospital in the Kanatte camp which we had yesterday, was that the Governor was to be shown a hospital built up in two hours, which, while proving the possibility of camps being erected anywhere within a short space of time could also demonstrate how infection could be avoided by their being burnt down in a few minutes, and the frame-work of the building being still available for use. Nothing like the building operation, however, took place. The Plague camp at Kanatte it may be necessary to explain, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the cemetery on the right, the approach road to it being about 300 yards in length. The camp is intersected by a strip of water, and on the side nearer the main road stands the wattle and daub buildings originally put up. On the other side are three new buildings forming three sides of a square for segregating purposes, and these have iron frames covered with cadjan. They are, however, not of the description of the buildings which Mr. Ellis has suggested for the accommodation of genuine Plague patients, and such as we said was to be shown the Governor yesterday being built and burnt. These will be of smaller size and less elaborately got up. The test-one to be tried yesterday was not as anticipated built in the afternoon. The iron frame work for it was despatched from the Factory at 6 a. m., in three carts. It arrived at the camp at 8 a. m., and under the supervision of Mr. E. C. Davies, the Factory Engineer, and Mr. T. G. Jayawardana, his assistant, the erecting of the portable hospital was commenced at once, ten hands from the factory working at it. As we stated yesterday, the iron work consisted of angle-irons fixed upright in iron shoes, and braced by iron bars fixed diagonally; while there were supports also for the roof. Besides the building for the patients a kitchen in close proximity was also built, and the fixing up of the iron work of both took two hours, the work being started at eight, and completed by ten. Besides the Factory people there were present Mr. F. R. Ellis, Mr. C. T. Vigors, the Attapattu Mudaliyar, and Mr. Harry Perera, Mudaliyar, with a staff of Sinhalese labourers and coolies. As soon as the skeleton of the building had been prepared, the work of covering it with cadjans was started. Some strips of bamboo had to be used, and another two hours saw the completion of the whole building, even as regards boarded floor, the latter also having been provided by the Factory in a few adjustable pieces. Thus the hospital was ready for use in four hours.

THE GAMBLING WORLD.

WRITING of "The Gambling World" a new book published by Hutchinsons a reviewer says:—This is an odd jumble of a book, garrulous, rambling, anecdotic, by some humorous old Ulysses—a citizen of the world who has known many men, seen many cities, and played many games. "Vanity, vanity," quoth Solomon, "all is vanity"—but not until he had tried the vanities, and perhaps enjoyed them, a as "Rouge et Noir" profanely hints. "Rouge et Noir" is the name of the author, whose portrait makes him out to be a man strongly resembling Victor Hugo in his later days. Gambling systems, probalities, superstitions, dice, cards, roulette, lotteries, betting, the Stock Exchange, promoters, manias, panics, Monte Carlo, and so forth, are the interesting subjects he discusses with gusto, and evidently with great knowledge. It seems to us to be full of wisdom, but we need scarcely say that nobody will heed it. Nobod yever does take advice, or profit by experience in such matters as are delt with here. The verdant are always with us, the world is largely composed of fools. Here we are to-day, to-morrow we are gone—pouf. "I et us play" said an American friend of "Rouge et Noir," "we shall be a long time dead." A priest once rebuked a sinner for wasting his time. "Yes," said he, "a lot of time is wasted—on shuffling the cards." Antigambling societies will think such remarks every wicked, but many ministers of the gospel have succumed to the particular vanity of gambling (under one or more of its many heads). They are only human, and are still unpurged of their dose of original sin. Here is a good story, told of a monk of Oporto,

VERY FOND OF CARDS, AND A FAMOUS PREACHER.

Having on one occasion, absorbed in his favourite amusement, stayed over long at the card table, whilst he knew his congregation to be awaiting him in the neighbouring church, he, who always carried his own cards with him, slipped the pack into the sleeve of his cossock, and hurried up into the pulpit. There, in a burst, he, lifting up his arm, the cards fell out and were scattered all over the floor of the church. A boy ran from his mother's side and picked up three of the cards, "What cards are they shoute f' the monk. "The king of clubs," and the six and four, the boy replied. "There," cried the monk, what is the good of my preaching? Your children know the cards better than their books of prayer. The worthy monk's readiness saved an awkward situation, but it is unfair to pick out all the tales against the clergy. Let us give one on the other side. A very good story it is—

MUCH TOO GOOD FO BE TRUE.

But does that matter? On one occasion a French soldier pulled out a pack of cards in church and turned them over, one by one, with great devotion. Being taken to task for such scandalous conduct, he, laying the cards on the table, explained thus: The Ace is the Eternal One; the Two represents the Old and New Testaments; the Three is the Trinity; the Four, the Evangelists, the Five, the virgins watching at the Master's door; the Six, the days of creation; the Seven, the Lord's Day; the Eight, the inmates of the Ark; the Nine, the lepers cured by Christ; the Ten, the Ten Commandments; the Knave, he passed over; the Queen represented the Queen of Sheba; the King, the ruler of the world.

The Colonel, to whom this explanation was made, was satisfied; but said he "you have not explained the Knave." "That," replied the soldier, "was the sergeant who brought me before you."

WHAT IS LIFE BUT A SERIES OF CHANCES?

When a poor artillery sub, very hard up, Napoleon was contemplating suicide in Toulon harbour. By chance he ran against a former fellow-pupil who had upon his person a belt full of gold, some of which he lent the future Emperor! Nevertheless, the wise man will leave as little as possible to chance, though privately he may have a faint hope from Providence. But games of hazard are pure chance. Generations of mathematicians have sought for "systems"—in vain. That rouge should turn up at roulette twelve times in succession is contrary to all theories of chance. But, says "Rouge et Noir," a short time ago two gentlemen won 15,200£. by that very unexpected contingency happening. Omens are much more in the way of the gambler than pure mathematics. Take this story: Many years ago I went with a Russian friend, who had just received 900 florins for his journey home, to Wiesbaden, he being determined to try his luck at the tables. In about two hours he had won upwards of 1,000 florins. I then advised our departure. He consented, and we went to several hotels to get a carriage. But no carriage was to be had, and my young Russian declared this to be sign that he was not to go away just yet. He went back to the tables, and lost his all.

"Rouge et Noir is

ALL FOR MONTE CARLO,

You have no need to go there. If you do, hang systems, and beware of strangers. Apropos of the shady person we will give just one more story—a very neat one: A Polish Count—who had lost heavily and was wandering from table to table and watching the play, was accosted by an individual, who whispered to him, at the same time pointing to the croupier turning the weel: "I have an understanding with that croupier, who can make the ball go into red at will; when he takes a pinch of snuff and looks at you stake 12,000 francs on the red, and you will win. Give me 8,000 francs, half of which I must give to the croupier, the rest is for yourself." The Pole followed the advice and won, and handed the 8,000 francs to the obliging stranger, who, on the Count proposing to repeat the operation, said; "No, not to-day, it might attract attention, wait till to-morrow." On the morrow the Count staked another 12,000 francs on the red and lost. Nor could he find his kind friend.

We greatly fear that the spirit of gaming is in the blood of all humans. It must have particular corpuscles of its own, which the microscope has has not yet discovered. The black, the white, the red, the yellow—they all do't. Even the infants. William IV. was once overtaken by a nice little butcher boy on a pony. "That's a nice cob, but I'll race my pony for a shilling," chirruped the youth. The King declined. "I thought you was only a nuff," said the embryo.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain' and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child. it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind. regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs, Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

KING HUMBERT AND THE PRISONERS OF MAY.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

A ROME correspondent writes:—On Wednesday morning (Nov. 16) Rome was one flood of golden sunlight, such as is never seen, perhaps, out of Italy on a November day. The deep blue sky, the tepid air, and the luxuriance of Nature seemed in harmony with that hope which was in every breast—that those who are now suffering in prison for the riots of last May might receive in the speech of the King a message of comfort. This anxious exception may in a measure explain the reserve, not to say coldness, of the Roman population towards the Sovereigns, who, from the Quirinal to the Parliament building, were received with silent bows, the usual cries being conspicuously absent.

The police had taken extraordinary precautions to avoid disorders, so that the Piazza before the Royal Palace was completely empty. The route was guarded by a double line of soldiers, and no one was allowed to break it, not even telegraph messengers. A little excitement was provided before the Parliament building by men who suddenly threw into the air many multi-coloured slips. The police thought them subversive manifestoes, and rushed to seize them, only to find that they were theatre advertisements. The going and coming of their Majesties, passed without other incident.

Attention during the speech from throne was breathless. The King, in opening, said that the year had begun auspiciously with fetes for the Jubilee of the Italian Resurrection, only to be clouded later by disorders which disturbed the country, causing him profound grief. His Majesty went on to allude to

THE TROUBLES OF LAST MAY,

praising the good sense of the population, and the conduct of the Army, both of which had co-operated to restore order. "We must now," added the king, "wherever we can, remove all causes for fresh sorrow and attain that pacification of feeling which is the best guarantee of public order." At this point the whole Assembly broken into applause, thinking this meant the gratification of their desire with regard to the amnesty. Enthusiasm cooled as the King proceeded, however. If in some parts tumults had broken out because of economic discontent, in others it had arisen from anti-patriotic propaganda and a real spirit of rebellion, which had been followed by very sad consequences. The idea of the King, or, rather, of the Government, is, however, best shown in the following passage: "My heart sighs for the unfortunate at which, it having been securely ascertained that the unhappy days which we deplore cannot be repeated, I shall be able to use the pleasantest of the rights conferred upon me by the Constitution in giving back to their families the ill-advised men who, deluded by fallacious hopes, were the victims of the perverse form of deceit under which humanitarian aspirations had been propagated among the masses."

This clearly means that the day of grace is not yet, and that when it comes it will be only for those who were "ill-advised and deluded by fallacious hopes"—viz., those with light sentences, which, by that time, will almost have run their course. The rest of the Speech from the Throne is of little importance. The King

SUCCEEDED IN RAISING ENTHUSIASM

only once again when, speaking of the International Conference against Anarchism to be held at Rome, he referred to the murder of the Empress Elizabeth, calling her "August, good, and charitable." At these words the entire audience rose, applauding for some time. At another point there was a timid touch upon the Cretan question, Signor Crispi declaring that civil rights would be maintained. Finally the passage about the Peace Congress, proposed by the Czar, to consider what King Humbert called the "possibility of disarmament," passed almost unnoticed. As a whole the speech is considered rather weak and unsatisfactory. But while it cools so many hopes, the movement in favour of the prisoners continues unabated. The petition to be presented to Parliament, and now ready, is a notable document, in which the question of the treatment of the prisoners is set forth in its legal, historical, and political aspects. It concludes by appealing to the Deputies to see that those condemned by court-martial for the events of May be considered political offenders. It ends thus: "By sending one petition on to the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice you will signify to them your intentions that political offenders, while awaiting amnesty, shall be treated as Italian political tradition requires, and as modern civilisation demands."

The Liberal papers protest against the expulsion from Milan of Signor Walter Mocchi, correspondent of the Roman Socialist paper "Avanti." Mocchi was an officer in the army, who resigned after the Sicilian repression of 1893 and became a Socialist. He has never been condemned. It is now considered that his Socialist propaganda is too active, but there is no law which allows such expulsion of Italian citizens in their own country. Deputy Bissolati, editor of the "Avanti," has given notice of an interpellation to the Government on the subject.

"JOHN BULL" PAST AND PRESENT.

THE John Bull of our fathers' pride survives (says the *Daily Chronicle*) only in our comic papers. He was a farmer of the old days when wheat ran up towards a hundred shillings a quarter. He was insular to his boots—ignorant and contemptuous of any idea which was not "English." Even for the Scotch, the Irish, and the American he had an impatient contempt. Of the Colonials he knew nothing, and of the millions of his subject races he thought simply as "niggers." He ment well by them, in his way. He preferred to rule them on businesslike principles, and he subscibed to missions. But it is doubtful if he thought they had souls of their own, and it is certain that he never thought of them as citizens of his Empire. He was not a bad soul in his way; but in spite of his choleric temper and his Pharisaic mood, he roughhewed his life and his Empire with a robust and shrewd good will and made of both a workmanlike job. And above all he made freedom—and that is an achievement beyond all praise. The plethoric squire, with his big top-boots, has passed away. His successor, as Mr. Gould sees him, is a Protean creature. He is so far from being insular that he is rather the ubiquitous busy-body, who seeks profit and dominion in every cranny of the accessible globe. Even in his holidays he is an irrepressible tourist, and no shepherd, hut or mountain cabin is so remote as to be safe from his restless foot. He is an empire-builder of unquenchable ambition. Hardly a year passes that he does not annex some new area, conquer with a profitable morsel of the earth's crust; and as surely as he annexes it he makes it pay, if he dies in the attempt. He does work of the most heroic character with the blameless courage shown in such stories as Sir George Robertson has just told of the relief of Chitral. Our colonists or our satraps go out and sit down somewhere, and worry along until they have somehow solved the local problem. We will not say too much for them. They are not always as just, or as self restrained, or as careful of the rights and lives natives as people out to be who profess their belief. They say, and after a fashion they believe, that they are spreading Christianity and enlightenment and the "blessings of civilisation." There are cases where it means extermination by fire-water and small-pox. But public opinion at home will not stand much of this, and when any scandal arises we stop it. One thing, however, we do. We bring an efficient Government, as honest magistracy, a capable, police, and an intelligible law, wherever we plant the flag.

The John Bull of our days is this Empire-maker. He cannot help himself. A while ago people said that we had "too much black man." Serious politicians of both parties, thought that we should drop the Colonies. Almost all wise persons hoped the Empire would stop expanding, and quoted the wisdom of Augustus. But this was impossible. The John Bull of to-day could not stop if he tried. The impulse to go out and set something or somebody straight is "plus fort que lui." The fact that it always pays him is doubtless aggravating to rival nations, but it really cannot be helped. It only means that John has the instinct of business in him, and that he works his enterprises after a common-sense fashion of his own. Probably his Cousin Jonathan will be much the same now that he, too, has been seized with the Empire fever. It is this cacoethes imperandi which makes it hopeless for us to give up our positions. Who now thinks it within the range of sanity to give up the colossal task of ruling India—itself a fifth of the human race? Who dreams of retiring from our Mediterranean route, even if it be a very doubtful question whether Egypt is a gain or a loss? Who ventures to philosophise about the possibility of turning the Colonies adrift, as Robert Love, himself a Colonial, would cheerfully have done; the John Bull of our days (concludes the *Chronicle*) must "dree his weird." He is not afraid of it—and he has no need to be. But it rest with the more sober elements among our people to see that he never forgets his higher aims. Noblesse oblige. We have set ourselves, by our very ambitions, a high standard. We must play honestly, use force humanely, rule even without covert oppression, and make our subjects not only the tools of our money-making, but the wards of a great education.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain' and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child. it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind. regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs, Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

GUN PRACTICE IN A NEW LIGHT.

FROM Mr. Kipling's concluding article in the *Morning Post*:—Over against Falmouth we found the sea sufficiently empty for gun practice, and went to work at 2,000 yards on the little, triangular, canvas target, all splintered and battered from past trials. This year the three-pounders were using up some black powder ammunition, and with the wind behind us we were villainously wrapped in smoke. But for all that the shots were very efficiently placed on and about the tiny mark. One shrapnal burst immediately above the thing, and the deep was peppered with iron from above. It looked like the cloud-wristed hand of a good (as they daw it in the Dutch picture-books) dropping pebbles into a pond. The more one sees of big gun practice the less one likes it put a big yacht of the R. Y. S. thought otherstreaming down on us of a sudden with all the rash interest of a boy in next-door's fireworks.

"She thinks the target is a derelict," said the bridge, "She's coming for salvage. She'll be right in the middle of it in a minute."

"No, she won't. Starboard bow Maxim there—1,300 yards."

The little demon set up the "irritating stammer that the hine point two gun found so objectionable, and spattered up the blue all about the canvas, as a swizzle-stick works up a cocktail.

Our friend turned on her heel with immense promptitude and scuttled to windward.

Later on I heard some interesting tales of craft—excursion steamers for choice—anchoring between a man-of-war and her target because their captains had heard that there would be gun practice, and the passengers, at a shilling a head, wished to see the fun.

"But they didn't think," said my informant, "that I was the man who'd have been hung, drawn, and quartered if a life was lost. They anchored slap behind the island I was firing at—experimental firing at a dummy gun, if you please, with six-inchers, twelve-pounders, and Maxims all turned loose together. They were angry when we told 'em to go away?" This throws a new light on the complaints one frequently hears from Plymouth and other naval centres of the danger incurred by small vessels during gunpractice,

A CHINAMAN AND HIS LONDON FRIENDS.

JOHN YOKON, the elderly Chinaman who is so familiar a figure in the London streets, was again before Sir John Bridge at Bow-street Police Court the other day on a charge of begging. It is stated that the prisoner had been several times charged with this offence, but never committed.—Prisoner (to the magistrate): Pr'aps you let me out, sir. Eh? Me no harm. Chinaman no harm. Me say, God bless the good magistrate. I 10,000 miles from home. Chinaman mustn't die yet. Me been England fourteen years.—Mr. Vincent Robinson, of St. Thomas's road, Finsbury-park, said the prisoner was a well-known character in the City. He had himself seen him about for sixteen years, and people seeing he was a Chinaman often stopped and spoke to him and gave him money, and tobacco to chew. (Laughter.) He was a most polite and inoffensive old man, and he had never seen him beg.—The Chief Clerk (Mr. Cavendish): I have seen the prisoner about the streets myself for many years. He always seemed to conduct himself well.—Mr. Burnard (a solicitor present in court) said he had often met the prisoner, and always regarded him as an honest and inoffensive old man.—Mr. Freund, of the German Embassy (who was in court on business), said he had often met the prisoner, and had never known him misconduct himself.—Sir John Bridge (smiling): The prisoner seems to have a large circle of friends.—Prisoner: I no beg; I no harm. You let me out, Sir John, and God bless you. I never interfere with no one.—Sir John Bridge: If I let you out, can you make a living and get back to China?—Prisoner: Oh! I 'can interpret the English var well. But I like in London to stop a lil while yet. I like to go home to Canton next year, say.—Sir John Bridge remanded the prisoner, and directed the police to inquire at the Chinese Embassy if arrangements could be made for sending him back to China.

COLONEL HENRY'S SUICIDE.

THE TRUE STORY.

WHO WERE HIS ACCOMPLICES

THE Paris Correspondent of the *chronicle* writes:—So many dark and tragic incidents cling to the affair absorbing Dreyfus case that the task of narrating them is simplified by laying stress upon each episode separately. The circumstances attending the death of Colonel Henry still rank among the most puzzling enigmas of the hour. The legend that he is still alive may be dismissed as frivolous. The bare facts are as follow:—After persistent and aggressive perjury at the Zola trial, he made M. Cavaignac his dupe, and the latter in his turn, too, inocently deceived the Chamber of Deputies into ordering the placarding of Henry's forgeries all over France. Later, the same Minister of war discovered the crime, the result being that Colonel Henry was placed under arrest in the fortress of Mont-Valerien. The dialogue that actually took place at the Ministry of War has been reproduced. But it is shrewdly suspected that there is an unpublished appendix, which has been advisedly kept back for reasons which are obvious to many. Suffice it to say that the prisoner, after an hour or two of surveillance, was first taken home to his residence in the Avenue Duquesne, and after returning to the War Office was packed off to Mont-Valerien in an open brake. Until lately the fortress which overhangs Paris was not such a "sanctum sanctorum" as it has now become. Sentries were easy going, and the visitor might on a sultry afternoon pay his footing at the canteen, while watching the drill or other petty manœuvres in the quadrangles. With the first arrest of Colonel Picquart

ALL THIS CHANGED,

and the building has developed into a kind of end-of the-century Bastille, symbolising the "huis clos" of French military justice. When Colonel Henry reached the postern accompanied by an officer, and holding his valise in his hand, he was met by Commandant Walter, the governor, who had been warned by telephone. After the customary formalities, the Colonel was placed in the room formerly occupied by Colonel Picquart. He appeared quite unmoved a state of mind which was confirmed by one or two remarks made to those around him. His frugal dinner was served shortly afterwards. His appetite was fair and his thirst excessive. His nights rest and awakening on the morrow were naturally marked by some agitation, which may be easily understood. Here begins the mystery. I may as well say at once that Commandant Walter a bluff soldier of the First Empire type is impenetrable. He is no longer at Mont-Valerien, his merits having been suddenly rewarded by promotion to a Lieutenant-Coulonelcy and a transfer to a garrison not far from Paris. My information comes from an intimate friend and admirer who was at pains to dispel all notion of foul play. "You may make up your mind," he said, "that Colonel Henry died by his own hand. The circumstances are as follows:—The orderly had cleared away his lunch, when, as he was seated near the door an officer approached with a small portfolio under his arm. His position admitted of no denial, as he had the verbal permission of the Commandant. After an hour and a quarter the officer came out, and rather emphatically told the orderly not to disturb the colonel, as he had some important official letters to write. This injunction was obeyed, with the result already known. At quarter past seven p.m. the soldier warder entered the room and found his prisoner lying on his face in a pool of blood. He instantly raised an alarm, and the Commandant with the surgeon-major rapidly examined the body and surroundings. On the floor was a razor, and by its side a copy of the 'Eclair.' This had evidently been brought to the prisoner against the regulations of the prison fortress." My informant further explained that the newspaper in question, which is one of the organs of the General Staff, had been the friendly recipient of comunications from Colonel Henry himself. It contained an account of his arrest with comments comparing him to.

THE VILEST OF CRIMINALS.

The inference must be that the despair caused by this disclosure drove Henry to self-destruction. But for those who are familiar with Continental army life the inevitable inference must be that suicide was urgently suggested, as it was by Du Paty de Clam to Captain Dreyfus, with a revolver conveniently placed by his side. Henry has, however, played the matter beyond all doubt by a second letter to his wife, not only announcing his intent, but containing a request that photographs of himself in uniform should be sent to his friends,

Some relief must be felt when it is fairly proved that the death of Colonel Henry was by his own hand, although the Supreme Court will take it as its bounden duty to identify the officer or official, whose powers of hypnotism were so effective. The whole career of Henry was exceptional. He was of humble and rather vulgar descent, but obtained the strong patronage and support of General de Miribel. After campaigning in Tonking and Africa he returned home, and married a Mlle Bertincourt, the daughter of a wine shop keeper in Peronne. My inquiries in the northern town show that Henry was distrusted by his brother officers. "He was constantly travelling to Paris and back, and was evidently employed in some secret work outside the usual military routine.

The imperative query comes whether this forger and perjurer, with his rough and ready facility for crime, was not an instrument of those whose secrets he knew? I have carefully listened to some of these. First come the allegations that he was an accomplice of that other commandant, whose name is a household word. Then there is a story of illicit love attached to the name of an officer high in grade. He and some of his minor colleagues made up their minds that Henry must be "spicided." The blunted brutal consciences of the criminal, combined with morbid physical symptoms, did the rest.

PAINFUL DIVORCE CASE.

AN INCIDENTAL TRAGEDY.

IN the Divorce Division on November 7, Sir Francis Jeune had before him the petition of Mrs. Grace Gertrude Lardner for a divorce by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. John Joseph Lardner.

Mr. Le Breton, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the parties were married on the 21st of October, 1885. They were both Roman Catholics, and they were married at the Church of St. Joseph, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, by the only priest of that church. They afterwards went to Jersey, where they lived for some time, and subsequently came to London. In 1889 the respondent was suffering from an illness, and afterwards the petitioner got in ill-health, but it was not until, 1893, when at Eastbourne, she learned its nature. In 1894 Mr. Lardner gave way to fits of drunkenness, and made away with a sum of between £7,000 and £8,000, which was the money of the petitioner and her sister. That left Mrs. Lardner practically destitute, and there was a bill of sale on her furniture. He was constantly drunk, and failed to provide her with the necessaries of life. In 1891 a woman giving the name of Leonora Mitchell committed suicide in a train on the Midland Railway coming from the North of England. At the coroner's inquest it was elicited that she had been living with a man who bore the name of Mitchell, but whose real name was Lardner, and he could be identified, if necessary, as the respondent in this case. They had been living as man and wife in Bury-street, St. James's. As to the answer of the respondent, he had not hesitated to deny the legality of the marriage, and had alleged against his wife cruelty, connivance, and collusion, but he was not there to defend the case.

The petitioner, in the course of her evidence, said that she left her husband on account of his disgraceful conduct and drunkenness, and after she found out the real cause of her illness. As to the money he got from her and her sister, he said he had invested it. He was then in the wine business.

Replying to the President, she said she had not taken proceedings before as she had no means.

Medical evidence having been given, the President said that the other charge need not be gone into as he was satisfied on the evidence. He granted a decree nisi, with costs.

Mr. Le Breton: We do not ask for costs, my Lord, as it is useless.

The President: There has been no arrangement about the matter?

Mr. Le Breton: Oh, no, my Lord. We will take an order for costs, but it is perfectly useless to try and get them.

Mrs. Lardner (recalled) said that there had been no arrangement with her husband not to ask for costs. She had not seen him for years.

LOW CHURCH DEAD: BROAD CHURCH BURIED.

SIR EDWARD RUSSELL, Editor of the "Liverpool Daily Post," has addressed a remarkable letter to the "Times," in which he says that neither scientific nor philosophical considerations are now affecting the course of religious practice or opinion, and anything like experimental religion, as it used to be understood is equally out of fashion in the Anglican Church. The Low Church is dead. The Broad Church is buried. A larger proportion of Anglicans than for many centuries believe that a miracle is wrought in the Sacraments, while many earnest men go to confession. No similar change of religious opinion has occurred in Scotland or among Irish Churchmen. Even opponents of Sacerdotalism give no consideration to the old Evangelical worthies—Scott, Romaine, Newton, Daniel Wilson, Baptist Noel, the Sumners, and Montagu Villiers. Admiration of the zeal of the Ritualists among the poor is their greatest protection, but according to the diction a meaning of religious matters from the time of Law and Wesley and Wilberforce down to the Puseyite triumph. . . . Nothing effectual is done by these zealous, charitable, and inspiring clergy by all their efforts and all their rites for the salvation of the people's souls. Many will be half inclined to turn Dissenters, who will not do it, for "to be a Dissenter"—let us face the operative fact—is such a come down. He adds: I was once breakfasting with Mr. Gladstone, and I had the daring to express to him my wonder at his taking so deep an interest in the Greek Church he being a man of so much really spiritual feeling and the members of the Greek Church being, so far as I could understand, persons in whom there was nothing that deserved to be called spiritual feeling at all. Mr. Gladstone's reply surprised me. Others were present, and the subject could not be pursued far; but he said: Did I really think that that mattered so much! Was not the material thing the possession of the dogmas and the fixity of faith upon them!—This—though I well know how far it was from the practice of Mr. Gladstone's own soul—almost exactly expresses what I take to be the tone into which a vast propotion of English religion has passed."

END WAR BY ENORMOUS VOLTAGE!

TESLA'S MILLENNIUM.

THE New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail sends details of Nicola Tesla's wonderful invention to end war by electric means, which seems even surer than the Czar's rescript. Tesla, it seems, thinks his invention will not only answer many useful purposes in ordinary life, but will make war so terrible, as well as expensive, that it will become prohibitory.

The invention consists of a combination of devices for producing and projecting into the air currents of electricity of enormous voltages, which will extend many miles, and also by means of using the waves thus produced for controlling the driving, steering, and other machinery of moving bodies on land and sea. If desirable, a vessel carrying great quantities of explosives can be blown up by operators at a far-distant point.

Tesla exhibits a working model of a vessel, whose every movement is controlled by turning a crank in another part of the room with no connexion with the vessel other than atmospheric air. The working of the model proves that there is no operation aboard a great warship in which automatic machines could replace human hands that could not be controlled by the master-hand at the tiny crank miles away with as much certainty and precision as if the hand were aboard the ship. Tesla declares that a single fast unarmoured

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is said that Messrs Smith, Elder and Co paid Mrs. Humphry Ward about £14,000 for the whole rights of her latest novel, "Helbeck of Bannisdale." Rumour further declares that the enterprise of the firm has already been justified, and certainly the book has proved a success, both here and in America. These reports assuming them to be well-founded, go to establish that, after all, "serial rights" may not be an essential part of large profits, for "Helbeck of Bannisdale" has appeared in book form only.

An important book in the popular field of climbing and exploration is drawing near completion. This is the account of the visit of the expedition headed by the Duke of the Abruzzi to Alaska, and the ascent of Mount St. Elias. It is written by Dr. Filippo de Filippi, the physician to the expedition, and will be illustrated by a large number of beautiful photogravures. The contents of the book may be gathered from the following summary of the chapters:—1, a description of the journey from Turin to Seattle; 2, from Seattle to Juneau and the Alexander Archipelago; 3, Juneau to Yakutat. Muir Glacier, Sitka Great Coast Range, 4, history of Mount St. Elias; 5, Malaspina Glacier; 6, Seward Glacier, Dome Pass, and Agassiz Glacier; 7, Newton Glacier; 8, ascent of Mount St. Elias; and 9, return journey to the coast. The photogravures have been made of such a size that the volume will be of about the same dimension as Mr. Freshfield's "Caucasus." Besides the ordinary edition, arrangements have been made for an edition de luxe.

Another volume of Constable's six-shilling edition of the works of Mr. Meredith will be ready within a few days. It is "One of Our Conquerors," and it has a photogravure frontis-piece by Mr. William Hyde. The series will be complete in eighteen volumes, and only three of these now remain to be published. They are the story, "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," for which Mr. Leslie Brooke has prepared a frontis-piece, and two volumes of poetry. All three may be out before the present year is done, but in any case early in the new year.

Before sailing for South Africa, Sir William Butler saw through the press the final proofs of his life of General Pomeroy Colley. Mr. Murray hopes to publish the book very soon. It will be awaited with especial interest for the new light it will throw on the Majuba Hill affair. Colley was an Irishman by birth, and he took probably the highest honors ever reached by a Sandhurst student. He left a quantity of papers bearing upon his career, and from these Sir William Butler has been able to select. He undertook the biography at the request of Lady Colley.

Dr. Newman Hall's biography will be issued at the end of the month, Messrs. Cassell being the publishers. It is stored with recollections of great men and great events, apart from the record of Dr. Newman Hall's own career. He conversed with wordsworth, and only a few Sundays ago he preached on Hampstead Heath with the Salvation Army. With Mr. Gladstone he was intimately associated, and his correspondence includes many letters from the G. O. M. Then there are reminiscences of Bright and Cobden, of Tyndal, Spurgeon, Dean Stanley, and other celebrities.

Senator Hoar, who had the offer of the American Embassy here, in succession to Colonel Hay, and declined it, is writing his reminiscences. They will appear first in one of the American magazines, and later as a book. Senator Hoar is one of the fathers of the American Senate, and is enabled to pass in review the great public men and events of America during the past half-century. He will have something to say of Daniel Webster and of James G. Blaine, and much of his conversations with General Grant. The Senators memoirs will also refer to some noted Englishmen.

Most people know that the Countess of Warwick has a garden at Easton, in Essex, in which she takes a great pride. An account of it, under "the title An Old English Garden" will shortly be published by Messrs. Hatchard. The book will be on large paper, and will have a number of fine photogravure illustrations. Only 350 copies are being printed, and the price is £2 10s. net. In the text Lady Warwick chats of the various features of her garden, as, for instance, of one corner which she calls her "Garden of Friendship."

Miss Constance Hill has been writing a monograph of a brilliant Frenchwoman of the early eighteenth century. This is the Princess Des Ursins, who was a central and dominant figure during the turmoil and chaos of the wars of the Spanish succession. Her history presents scenes of ever-varying fortune and adventure, and affords glimpses of Spanish and French Court life, and of the work of the Holy Inquisition. The Princess practically stood alone agains Europe, and saved a dynasty. Yet her correspondence shows her to have been a woman to the finger-tips, full of gossip, and unreserved to her confidants. Mr. Heinemann will publish the book.

Mr. Murray will Shortly have ready the memoir of of Miss Susan Ferrier, which Mr. John A Doyle has prepared. It includes her corespondence which has been in the possession of her grand-nephew, Mr. John Ferrier. Miss Ferrier was a Scotch lady, a resident of Edinburgh and a friend of Sir Walter Scott. He took a keen interest in her literary work, which includes of course the well-known novels, Marriage, and Destiny. Miss Ferrier's most intimate friend was Miss Clavering, with whom she corresponded regularly for many years. The book has portraits.

Mr. Heinemann has nearly ready M. Muntz's finely illustrated work on Leonardo Da Vinci the artist, the philosopher, the scholer. Some years back M. Muntz prepared a life of Michael Angelo, and 4,000 copies of it were sold here. In the present work he endeavors to give a biography which shall deal with all the shades of Da Vinci's varied temperament. He traces the genesis of is pictures, and criticises them in chronological order. Then he has chapters on Da Vinci's dealings with occult science, on his leterary opinions, and on his religious and philosophical beliefs. The book, which is in two volumes, has a score of photogravures, more than a score of colored slates, and about 200 text illustrations.

Mr. Quiller Couch recently finished an adventure story which will appear serially in one of the American magazines.—The story on which Mr. G. W. Cable was at work when in this country is now completed, and will appear sirially and in book form next year. The scene is New Orleans.—Two volumes of fiction are announced by Messrs. Harper for immediate publication. One is a story of copper mine by Mr. Kirk Munroe, who entitles it, "The copper princess" The other is Dum Foxglove and Other Stories by Miss Annie Trumbull Slosson.—Messrs Kegan Pau announce a romance, "Wild Humphrey Kynaston' by a new writer, Mr. Henry Hudson, The period of it is the sixteenth century, and the scene the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. There will be pictures of many historic places which occur in the story.

Bismarck's memoirs will be published on the 29th inst. They are entitled Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman.—Mr. John Lane will publish at once as a Christmas book, A Hundred Fables of Æsop, with as many illustrations by Mr. P. J. Billinghurst, and an introductory note by Mr. Kenneth Grahame.—From the Bodley Head there will also appear Mr. C. D. Gibson's new volume, Sketches and Cartoons. This is the fourth work of a series by him.—Mr. Hall Caine's play, The Christian is now running in America. In connection with that fact the American News Company, by arrangement with Messrs. Appleton, is bringing out an edition of 100,000 copies of the book on which the play is founded. The price is 25 cents.—a shilling.—Lord Warkworth's Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey will be published on Monday by Mr. Edward Arnold, who on the same day will have ready, Tails with a Twist, an animal picture book by Mr. E. T. Reed.

The Literature Committee of the National Free Church Council has decided to issue a series of cheap booklets, to be called Free Church Tracts for the Times. The first is to be written by Dr. Clifford, President of the National Council, and will be published in February. Further booklets will follow by Dr. Monro-Gibson, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. Dykes, and others. They will come out one every two months.

The new illustrated catalogue of old and rare books prepared by Messrs. Pickering and Chatto, and on sale at their house in the Hay-market, affords a gratifying token that America has not yet entirely stripped our old book market. The catalogue is a solid volume, registering the titles of nearly four thousand works of all kinds, of which a large number come under the description of early poetry and dramatic literature, sport, angling, gardening, and military subjects. But the distinguishing feature of the catalogue is its numerous samples of the illustrations of these volumes, from the curious old engraved pictorial title-pages of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries down to the more modern drawings of Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Seymour, Leech, Dowle Caldecott, and many other.

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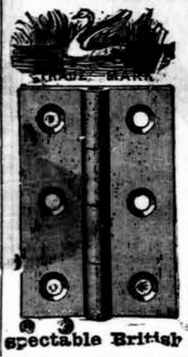
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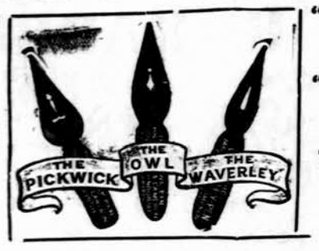

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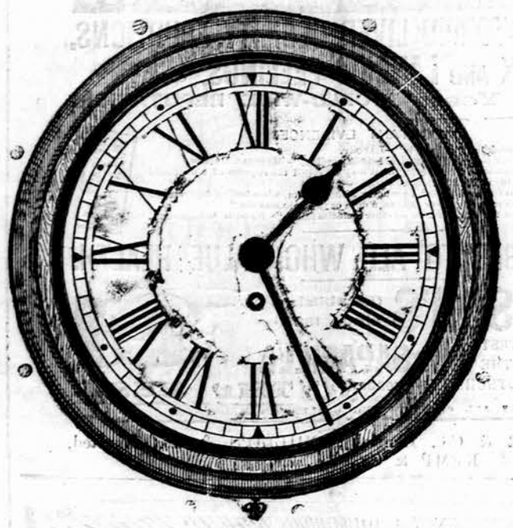

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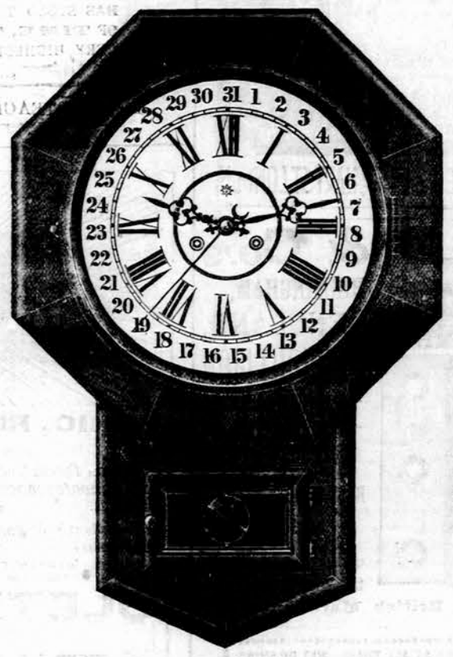

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